THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

VOLUME XVIII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1847. NUMBER 28.

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April 24, 1847. 49

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M'GUFFEES' series of School Books, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for sale at No. 111, French St. Erie, May 6, 1847. 51

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
On State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.
G. LOOMIS & CO. are now receiving from New York and opening at their new store an extensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable JEWELRY, (embracing the latest style of work in market,) *watches, Clocks, Plated and Brittania Ware, Fine Cutlery, Steel Trimmings, Camphene and Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Gold Pens,* together with a general variety of Useful and Ornamental articles. *Call and see what you will see.*
June 26, 1847. 6

Cash For Flax Seed.
CASH will be paid for one thousand bushels of Flax Seed by CARTER & BROTHER.
Aug. 27, 1847. No. 6, Reed House.

SUGARS.—Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, Porto Rico, Havana, New Orleans Sugar, for sale at No. 1 Perry Block.
Aug. 23. T. W. MOORE.

WESTERN HOTEL,
JOHN GRAHAM, Proprietor. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has leased for a term of years this new and commodious House, situated at the Eighth Street Canal Basin. This location renders the "WESTERN" pre-eminently the most convenient and desirable stopping place for all either doing business or traveling on the Canal. There is, also, attached to this establishment a large and convenient Stable for the use of Boatmen and others having horses.
No pains or expense has been spared in fitting up this house for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of guests, and the Proprietor trusts by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Erie, April 24, 1847. 42

SYMPATHY.

BY MISS PHŒBE CAREY.

In the same beaten channel still have run
The blessed streams of human sympathy;
And though I know this ever hath been done,
The why and wherefore I could never see:
Why some such sorrow for their griefs have won,
And some, unpitied, bear their misery,
Are mysteries, which, hinking o'er and o'er,
Has left me nothing wiser than before.

What tears of agony have flowed
O'er the sad pages of some old romance!
How Beauty's cheek beneath those drops have glowed
That dimmed the sparkling lustre of her glance,
And on some love sick maiden is bestowed,
Or some rejected, hapless knight, perchance,
All her deep sympathies, until her means
Stifle the nearer sound of living groans!

O, the deep sorrow for their suffering felt,
Where is found something "better days" to prove
What heart above their downfall will not melt,
Who in a "higher circle" once could move:
For such, mankind have ever freely dealt
Our thy full measure of their pitying love,
Because they witnesses in their wretchedness,
Their friends grow fewer, and their fortune's less.

But for some humble peasant girl's distress,
Some real being left to stem the tide,
Who saw her young heart's wealth of tenderness
Betrayed, and trampled on, and flung aside—
Who so ks her out, to make her sorrows less?
What noble lady o'er her tale hath cried?
None! for the records of such humble grief
Obtain not human pity—scarce belief.

And as for their distress, who from the first
Have had no fortune and no friends to fail;
Those who in poverty were born and nursed,
For such, by men, are placed without the pale
Of sympathy—since they are deemed the worst
Who are the humblest; and if Want assail
And bring them harder toil 'tis only said
"They have been used to labor for their bread!"

O, the unknown, unpitied thousands found
Huddled together, hid from human sight
By fell Disease or gnawing Famine, bound
To some dim, crowded garret, day and night,
Or in unwholesome cellars underground,
With scarce a breath of air, or ray of light:
Hunger, and rags, and labor ill repaid—
These are the things that ask our tears and aid.

And these ought not to be it is not well
Here in this Land of Christian liberty,
That honest worth, or hopeless want should dwell,
Unaided by our care and sympathy:
And is it not a burning shame to tell
We have no means to check such misery,
When wealth from out our treasury freely flows,
To wage a deadly warfare with our foes!

It is all wrong: yet men begin to deem
"The days of darkest gloom are nearly done;"
A something, like the first bright golden beam
That heralds in the coming of the dawn,
Breaks on the sight. O, if it be no dream,
How shall we haste that blessed era on;
For there is need that on men's hearts should fall
A spirit that shall sympathize with all.

Herald of Truth.

From Peterson's Ladies Magazine.

THE OLD DEACON.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS

"She loved not wisely, but too well"

It was a balmy pleasant Sabbath morning; so green and tranquil was our valley home, that the very air seemed more holy than on other days. The dew was floating in a veil of soft mist from the meadows on School Hill where the sunshine came warmly, while the flowers in the valley lay in shadow, still heavy with the night rain. The trees which feathered the hill sides, were vividly green, and Castle Rock towered—a magnificent picture—its base washed by the water, and darkened by unbroken shadow, while a soft, fleecy cloud, woven and impregnated with silvery light, floated among its topmost cliffs. The two villages lay upon their opposite hills with the deep river gliding between, like miniature cities, deserted by the feet of men; not a sound arose to disturb the sweet music of nature, for it was the hour of morning prayer, and there was scarcely a hearth-stone which, at that time, was not made a domestic altar. At last a deep bell-tone came sweeping over the valley from the Episcopal steeple, and was answered by a cheerful peal from the belfry of our new academy. The reverberations were still sounding, mellowed by the distant rocks, when the hitherto silent village seemed suddenly teeming with life.—The dwelling-houses were flung open, and the inhabitants came forth in smiling family groups, prepared for worship. Gradually they divided into seperate parties. The Presbyterians walked slowly toward their huge old meeting-house, and the more gaily-dressed Episcopalians sought their more fashionable house of worship. Old people were out—grandfathers and grandmothers, with the blossom of the grave on their aged temples, Children, with their rosy cheeks and sunny eyes, rendered more rosy and more bright with pride of their white frocks, pretty straw bonnets, and pink wreaths. It was pleasant to see the little men and women striving in vain to subdue their bounding steps, and school their sparkling faces to a solemnity befitting the occasion. There might be seen a newly-married pair walking bashfully apart not daring to venture on the unprecedented boldness of linking arms in public, yet feeling very awkward, and almost envying another couple who led a roguish little girl between them. She—a mischievous little thing—all the time exerting her baby strength to wring that chubby hand from her mother's grasp—pouting her cherry lips when either of her scandalized parents checked her bounding step or too noisy prattle, and, at last, subdued only by intense admiration of her red morocco shoes, as they flashed in and out like a brace of wood lillies beneath her spotted muslin dress.

At length our excellent minister appeared at the southern entrance, and walked up the aisle, followed by his grey-headed old deacon. The minister paused at the foot of the pulpit stairs, and with a look of deep and respectful reverence, held the door of the "Deacon's Seat," while the old man passed in. That little attention went to the deacon's heart; he raised his heavy eyes to the pastor with a meek and heart-touching expression of gratitude, that softened many who looked upon it to tears. The minister turned away and went up the stairs, not in his usual sedate manner, but hurriedly, and with unsteady footsteps. When he arrived in the pulpit, those who sat in the gallery saw him fall upon his knees, bury his face in his hands, and pray earnestly, and it might be weep, for when he rose, his eyes were dim and flushed.

Directly after the entrance of the minister and deacon, came two females, one a tall, spare woman, with thin features, very pale, and bespeaking continued but meekly-endured suffering. There was a beautiful and Quaker-like simplicity in the book muslin handkerchief folded over the bosom of her black silk dress, with the corners drawn under the ribbon strings in front, and pinned smoothly to the dress behind. Her grey hair was parted neatly under the black straw bonnet, and those who knew her, remarked that it had gained much of its silver since she had last entered that door. In her arm the matron bore a rosy infant, robed in a long white frock, and an embroide redcap. A faint color broke into her sallow cheek, for though she did not look up, it seemed to her as if every eye in that assembly was turned upon her burthen. They were all her neighbors, many of them kind and truthful friends, who had knelt at the same communion-table with her for years. Yet she could not meet their eyes, nor force that tinge of shame from her pure cheek, but moved humbly forward, weighed to the dust with a sense of humiliation and suffering. A slight, fair creature walked by her side, partly shrinking behind her all the way, pale and drooping like a crushed lily. It was the deacon's daughter, and the babe was hers: but she was unmarried. A black dress and plain white vandyke supplanted the muslin that in the days of her innocence, had harmonized so sweetly with her pure complexion. The close straw bonnet was the same, but its trimming of pale blue was displaced by a satin ribbon, while the rich and abundant brown curls that had formerly drooped over her neck were gathered up, and parted plainly over her forehead.—One look she cast upon the congregation, then her eyes fell, the long lashes drooped to her burning cheeks, and with a downcast brow she followed her mother to a seat, but not that occupied by the old deacon. There was a slight bustle when she entered, and many eyes were bent on her, a few from curiosity, more from an impulse of commisseration.—She sat motionless in a corner of the pew, her head drooping forward, and her eyes fixed on the small hands that lay clasped in her lap. After the little party was settled, a stillness crept over the house; you might have heard a pin drop, or the rustle of a silk dress, to the extremity of that large room. All at once there arose a noise at the door opposite the pulpit: it was but a footstep ringing on the threshold stone and yet the people turned their heads and looked startled, as if something uncommon was about to happen. It was only a handsome, bold looking young man, who walked up the aisle with a haughty step, and entered a pew on the opposite side from that occupied by the mother and daughter, and somewhat nearer the pulpit.—A battery of glances was levelled on him from the galleries, but he looked carelessly up, and even smiled when a young girl by whom he seated himself, drew back with a look of indignation to the furtherest corner of the pew. The old deacon looked up as those bold footsteps broke the stillness; his thin cheek and lips became deathly white, he grasped the railing convulsively, half rose, and then fell forward with his face on his hands, and remained motionless as before.—Well might the wronged old man yield, for a moment, to the infirmities of human nature, even in the house of God. The bold man who thus audaciously intruded into his presence, had crept like a serpent to his hearth-stone—had made his honest name a by-word, and his daughter, the child of his old age, a creature for men to bandy jests about. But for him, that girl, now shrinking from the gaze of her own friends, would have remained the pride of her home, a ewe lamb in the Church of God. Through his wiles she had fallen from the high place of her religious trust, and now, in the fullness of her penitence, she had come forward to confess her fault, and receive forgiveness of the Church it had disgraced.

The old deacon had lost his children one by one, until this gentle girl alone was left to him; hh had folded a love for her, his latest born, in his innermost heart, until all unconsciously she had become to it an idol. The old man thought it was to punish him that God had permitted her to sink into temptation; he said so, beseechingly, to the elders of the church, when, at her request, he called them together, and made known her disgrace. He tried to take some of the blame upon himself; and that he had, perhaps, been less indulgent than he should have been, and so her affections had been more easily won from her home and duty—that he feared he had been a proud man—spiritually proud, but now he was more humble, and if his Heavenly Father had allowed these things in order to chasten him, the end had been obtained; he was a stricken old man, but could say, "the will of God be done." Therefore he besought his brethren not to cast her forth to her disgrace but to accept her confession of error and repentance; to be merciful, and receive her back to the church. He went on to say how humbly she had crept to his feet, and prayed him to forgive her; how his wife had spent night after night in prayer for her fallen child, and so he left her in their hands, only entreating that they would deal mercifully by her, and he would bless them for it.

Willingly would the sympathizing elders have received the stray lamb again, without further humiliation to the broken-hearted old man; but it could not be. The ungodly were willing to visit the sins of individuals on a whole community. The purity of their church must be preserved—the penance exacted.

From the time of that church meeting, the poor father bent himself earnestly to the strengthening of his child's good purposes. He made no complaint, and strove to appear—nay, to be—resigned and cheerful; he still continued to perform the offices of deacon, though the erect gait and somewhat dignified consciousness of worth that formerly distinguished him, had utterly disappeared. On each succeeding Sabbath, his brethren observed some new prostration of strength.—Day by day his cheek grew thin—his voice hollow, and his step more and more feeble.—It was a piteous sight—a man who had been remarkable for bearing his years so bravely, moving through the aisles of that old meeting-house with downcast eyes, and shoulders stooping as beneath a burthen. At length the mildew of grief began to wither up the memory of that good man. When the first indications of this appeared, the hearts of his brethren yearned towards the poor deacon with a united feeling of deep commisseration. The day of Julia's humiliation had been appointed, and the Sabbath which preceded it, was a sacramental one. The old deacon was getting very decrepit, and his friends would have persuaded him from performing the duties of the day. He shook his head, remarked that they were very kind, but he was not ill, so they let him bear about the silver cup filled with consecrated wine, as he had done for twenty-years before, though many an eye filled with tears as it marked the continued trembling of that hand, which more than once caused the cup to shake, and wine to run down its sides to the floor. There was an absent smile upon his face when he came to his daughter's seat. On finding it empty, he stood bewildered, and looked helplessly round upon the congregation, as if he would have inquired why she was not there. Suddenly he seemed to recollect; a mortal paleness overspreads his face. The wine-cup dropped from his hand, and he was led away crying like a child.

Many of his brethern visited the afflicted man during the next week. They always found him in his orchard, wandering about under the heavy boughs and picking up the withered green apples which the worms had eaten away from their unripe stems. These he diligently hoarded away near a large, sweet briar-bush which grew in a corner of the rail-fence. On the next Sabbath he appeared in the meeting-house, accompanied by the minister as we have described, to be outraged in the very house of God by the presence of the man who had desolated his home. It is little wonder, that even there, his just wrath was, for a moment, kindled. The service began, and that erring girl listened to it as one in a dream. Her heart seemed in a painful, sleep; but when the minister closed his Bible and sat down, the stillness made her start. A keen sense of her position came over her.—She cast a frightened look on the pulpit, and then sank back pale and nervous, her trembling hand wandering in search of her mother's. The old lady looked on her with fond grief, whispering soothing words, and tenderly pressed the little hand that so imploringly besought her pity. Still the poor girl trembled, and shrank in her seat as if she would have crept away from every human eye.

The minister arose, his face looked calm, but the paper which contained the young girl's confession, shook violently in his hand as he unrolled it. Julia knew is was her duty to arise. She put forth her hand, grasped the carved work of the seat, and stood upright until the reading was finished, staring all the time wildly in the pastor's face, as if she wondered what it could all be about. She sat down again, pressed a hand over her eyes, and seemed asking God to give her more strength.

The minister descended from the pulpit, for there was yet to be another ceremony; a baptism of the infant. That gentle, erring girl, was to go up alone with the child of her shame, that it migh be dedicated to God before the congregation. She arose with touching calmness, took the babe from her mother's arms, and stepped into the aisle. She wavered at first, and a keen sense of shame dyed her face, neck and very hands, with a painful flush of crimson, but as she passed the pew where young Lee was sitting, an expression of proud anguish came to her face, her eyes filled with tears, and she walked steadily foward to the communion table, in front of her father's seat. There was not a tearless eye in that whole congregation. Aged, stern men, bowed their heads to conceal the sympathy betrayed there. Young girls—careless, lighthearted creatures who, never dreaming of the frailty of their own natures, had reviled the fallen girl, now wept and sobbed to see her thus publicly humbled. Young Lee became powerfully agitated his breast heaved, his face flushed hotly, then turned very pale, and at last he stared up, flung open the pew door, and hurried up the aisle with a disordered and unequal step.

"What name?" inquired the pastor, bending toward the young mother, as he took the child form her arms.

Before she had time to speak, Lee stood by her side, and answered in a loud, steady voice, "That of his father, James Lee!"

The trembling of that poor girl's frame was visible through the whole house, her hand dropped on the table, and she leaned heavily on it for support, but did not look up. The minister dipped his hand in the antique China bowl, laid it upon the babe's forehead, and, in a clear voice, pronounced the name. A faint cry broke from the child as the cold drops fell on his face. The sound seemed to arouse all the hitherto unknown and mysterious feelings of paternity slumbering in the young father's heart. His eye kindled, his cheek glowed, and impulsively he extended his arms and received the infant. His broad chest heaved beneath its tiny form, and his eyes seemed fascinated by the deep blue orbs which the little creature raised smilingly and full of wonder to his face. Lee bore his son down the aisle, laid him gently in his astonished grandmother's lap, and returned to the pulpit again. Julia had moved a little, and overcome with agitation, leaned heavily against the railing of the pulpit-stairs. Lee bent his head, and whispered a few earnest words, and held forth his hand. She stood, for a moment, like one bewildered, gave a doubtful, troubled look into his eyes, and laid her hand in his. He drew her gently to the table, and in a firm, respectful voice, requested the minister to commence the marriage service.

The pastor looked puzzled and irresolute.—The whole proceeding was so unexpected and strange, that even he lost all presence of mind. "A publishment is necessary to our laws," he said, at length, casting a look on the deacon, but the old man remained motionless, with his hands clasped over the railing, and his face bowed upon them. Thinking him too much agitated to speak, and uncertain of his duty, the divine lifted his voice and demanded if any one present had ought to say against a marriage between the two persons standing before him.

Every face in that church was turned on the deacon but he remained silent and motionless, so the challenge was unanswered, and the minister felt compelled to proceed with the ceremony, for he remembered what was, at first, forgotten, that the pair had been published according to law, months before, when Lee had, without given reason, refused to fulfil his contract.

The brief but impressive ceremony was soon over, and with an expression of more true happiness than had ever been witnessed on his fine features before, Lee conducted his wife to her mother, and placed himself respectfully by her side. The poor bride was scarcely seated, when she buried her face in her handkerchief, and burst into a passion of tears, which seemed as if it never would be checked. The congregation went out. The young people gathered about the doors, talking over the late strange scene, while a few members lingered behind, to speak with the deacon's wife before they left the church. Lee and his companions stood in their pew, looking anxiously towards the old man. There was something unnatural in his motionless position, which sent a thrill through the matron's heart, and chained her to the floor, as if she had suddenly turned to marble. The minister came down the pulpit-stairs, and advancing to the old man, laid his hand kindly upon the withered fingers clasped over the railing; he turned very pale, for the hand which he touched was cold and stiffened in death. The old man was feeble with grief, and when young Lee appeared before him, his heart had broken amid the rush of its strong feelings.

ARMY ANECDOTE.

Gen. Wool is a strict and rigid disciplinarian, as well as a gallant and accomplished officer. The following "good 'un," which Capt. Tobin tells as happening in camp, must have excited the fiery little General to a degree. While sitting in his marquee a Mexican was ushered into his presence, whose demeanor denoted the importance of some weighty communication which he wished to deliver.

The General could not speak Spanish, and his interpreter was sought in vain. A long specimen of a sucker, who, from the outer style of his dress, the General took perhaps, for a ranger, happened at that moment to struggle past.

"Come here my man," called out the General. With an air of perfect nonchalance, the sucker doffed his battered castor and entered the tent.

"Do you speak Mexican?" enquired the General.

"Why, General, I rather guess not."

"Well, can you tell me of some one who does?"

"Yes sir-ee—I jist can," answered the man.

"Quick, then, let me know where he is!" demanded the irascible commander.

"Why, here, drawled the imperturable sucker, laying his hand on the Mexican with whom it was desired to communicate—"*he can't speak nothing else.*" Capt. Tobin left just then.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—Last night just before dark, we were told of a "sky lark," whose name, although famous, will never be stainless; for by his own nonsense and a guilty conscience, in trying to *double* has got into trouble, himself and illustrious daddy-in-law.

A man named O'Conner, "no great shakes" in honor, went out with Miss Brady a nice little lady, and treated to brandy and sponge cake and candy, and more things so dainty and kisses so plenty, at a house not far off kept by Peter D. Shaw.

But at length the sad fellow grew awfully meliow, and as he was walking and kissing and talking, a purse full of rhino, (I wish it was mine, oh!) he snatched from her pocket, but soon he was taken, while tracks he was makin'. They were about to assign him where justice might find him, but the maid, in his horror, came forward in sorrow her little heart heaving and tears her eyes leaving, begging the officer's honor would pity poor Conner—to which he consented as said Conner repented. When off went the couple with limbs mighty suple, and left as presuming, that maiden so blooming, herself to a life of much trouble was dooming. For Conner the blockhead, who picked the maid's pocket, when married we're thinking will beat her like winking.

The old man's heart was broken at the terrible token, for he had raised up his daughter just as he *had oughter*, and when his house wouldn't hold her and a young rascal *stold* her, he raved like a demon, making more noise than three men. But as the young folks were married and together had tarried, at first not entering the old man's belief—he dispelled the delusion and on hasty conclusion, put "rocks in the pocket" *of his son-in-law-thief!*—*Cincinnati Signal.*

A Yankee at a Hotel.

BY THE OLD 'UN.

Some weeks ago, a very long brown Down Easter, attired in one of those costumes which are now no where to be met with except upon the stage, a tall bell-crowned white hat, short waisted blue coat, with enormous pewter buttons, a vest as "yaller" as a barbary blossom, and a pair of corduroys, whose highest ambition seemed to be to maintain their ascendency over a pair of enormous cowhides that had trodden many a hundred miles of logging-paths, "might have been seen," jacknife and shingle in hand, wending his way up Long Wharf, in the realization of his life-long anticipations of "seein' Boston." At the corner of Merchant's Row, his progress was arrested by the lumbring transit of a two story house on wheels drawn by half a dozen yoke of oxen, with the people inside pursuing their usual avocations.

"What on airth is that ere!" he asked of a bystander.

"Oh, nothing," replied the 'towney'—"the folks are all moving—that's all. When we move down here—we do it house and all."

"Je-rusalem! Wall that beats all natur. Wall cap'n, what's that 'ere big stun house over the left?"

"That's the new Custom House. It's a mighty bad location—but they're going to move it next week."

"Thunder and molasses! It'll take all the oxen in creation for to start her!"

"Oh, they use elephants for moving such large buildings."

"And how many elephants it'll take?"

"Upwards of a hundred."

The Yankee cut a deep gash in his shingle and walked on. He next inquired for the Adams House, for he had "heard tell" of that, and was determined to progress during his juvenility, aware of the impossibility of doing so at a more advanced age.

He soon found the "tavern" and the "deacon," and ordered accommodations liberally "darning the expense." Having "slicked up" a little, he witnessed with some amazement the operations of a servant on a gong, simply remarking that "he know'd what sheet lightnin' was, but this was the first time he'd ever heerd of sheet thunder." He followed the crowd into the dining hall and was ushered to a seat, where he ensconsced himself, tucked his towel under his chin with a sort of desperation, as if he was going to be shaved or scalped.

The sight of the covered dishes added to his amazement. "Dod dern it!" he exclaimed, "ef I ever heard of cookin' on the table!—but here they've gone and set tin kitchens all over what I'd like to know!"

He got along with his soup very well, and was pausing for breath, before he finished it; when a waiter snatched his plate away and was running off with it.

"Hello! you sir!" vociferated the Yankee—"I see you—fetch that 'ere back quicker'n link lightning, or else you'll hev your head punched."

His plate was returned, and he finished his soup with dignity. After waiting a moment he raised his voice again, and summoned the offending waiter sternly.

"Kalkelate to starve me!"

"No-sir."

"Wall—why don't you fetch on some fresh fodder—darn ye?"

"There's the *carte*, sir!"

"*Where's* the cart? And what in thunder am I to do with the cart when I've got it?—Look out, you pesky sarpint; or you'll catch it."

"The bill of fare."

"I don't pay my bill till I have had my fodder."

The waiter humbly explained the meaning.

"What's all these crack-jaw names mean? Give me something plain and hearty, biled corn beef, and fetch it about the quickest—while I look over the paper and see what else I'll hev." The meat was brought in.

"Hold on!" was the next order. "What's this here? M-a-c-c-a—Read it wont you, sir?"

"Maccaroni, sir."

"All right cap'n. Hurry it up."

The dish was brought.

"You eternal cuss!" roared the Down Easter, "ef I hain't as great a mind as ever I had to ker-wallop ye, and make an example of ye on the spot. What do ye mean by runnin' your rigs on me jest because I'm a stranger in these parts? Take away your biled pipe-stems, and fetch us on some cabbage. That's right. And now squire, some vinegar."

"Vinegar's in the castor, sir," replied the waiter, and made good his retreat.

"In the castor, is it, hey?" soliloquised the Yankee; "and where in thunder is the castor?"

The young man opposite pushed it towards him. He looked at it—took the stopper out of the vinegar, and taking up the castor by the bottom, turned it up. But all the cruets manifested a desire to illustrate the laws of gravity and leap from their locations, and the Yankee was compelled to set it down again.

"Jerusalem!" he exclaimed. "This here *is* a curious contrivance, and no mistake.—How on airth am I to get at the tarnal vinegar? I'll try it on once more."

Again he canted the castor, but this time all the stopples tumbled out.

"Thunderation!" he roared, "here's a pretty mess. Darn it all—here I've got the darned castor all in into my gravy, and the darned red lead on my cabbage, and the yaller on my 'tater. Darn the thing! I say!"

"My friend," said the gentleman opposite, with a strong control over his risible muscles, "it appears to me, that if I were in want of vinegar, I should take the vinegar cruet out of the stand, and by that means I should avoid all trouble."

Here the whole company, waiters and all, burst into a convulsive fit of laughter. The Yankee rose in a rage, upsetting his chair, and glaring defiance on his neighbors.

"How in the name of all the eternal cusses" in creation" he yelled, "should I know anything about the way the darn thing worked when I never seed one of 'em afore? You've hatched this up agin me—I knew it. Whar's the landlord! Fetch your bill on—I'll get out of this. I haint eat ten cents' worth, but I'll pay up like a book—and cuss and quit. And if ever I set out to eat a meals of vittles in Boston town again—you may take my hide and tan it. Darn your castors—and your castors, ile and you, too, one and all!" And flinging down a dollar on the table, he seized his white bell-top from the hand of a trembling waiter, and *vamosed*. Down Washington and State streets, he streaked it like a comet, and never slacked his pace till he pulled up on board the Kennebec.

"Cap'n said he to the commander—"cast off your lines jest as quick as you're a mine to. And ef ever you catch me wanting to see Boston again jest you take me by the slack and throw me right into that ere biler, boots and all—by gravy!"

Going into Mourning.

A few weeks since our friend Clark was lying sick with bilious fever. The attack was severe, and he believed that death was near. One morning he awoke from a short sleep to hear a hurried and smothered conversation in the adjoining room, in which his wife took part. The first words that Clark caught were uttered by his better-half:

"On that ground," said she, "I object to mourning!"

"Yes," replied another, "but the world looks for it—it is fashionable, and one might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion."

"Very true!"

"Here," thought Clark, "is a nice wife.—She thinks I am about to die—to be planted, if I may use the expression, in the cold earth, and yet she refuses to go into mourning for me. Ah! me."

"Now that I am here, perhaps I had better take your measure."

"The unfeeling wretch!" exclaimed Clark, "to think of sending for a dress-maker before I am dead! But I'll live for spite!"

"Well," mused the wife, "I believe you may measure me. I will let you buy the trimming, and let it be as gay as possible."

"What heartlessness," groaned Clark.—"Woman like, though. One husband is no sooner dead, than they set about entrapping another. I can scarcely credit it."

"Of course you will have a flounce?"

"Two of them; and the body is to be plain, I wish you to get wide gimp to trim it."

"How will you have the sleeves trimmed?"

"With buttons and fringe."

"Well—well—this beats all," sighed poor Clark.

"When do you want the dress?" enquired the mantua-maker.

"I must have it in three days. My husband will then be off my hands, and I shall be able to go out!"

Oh! horrible—horrible!" ejaculated the sick man, "I am only half dead, but this blow will kill me."

His wife heard him speak, and ran quickly to his bedside.

"Did you speak, my dear?" said she with the voice of an angel.

"I have heard it all madam," replied Clark.

"All what, my dear?"

"The mourning—gay dresses—fringe—every thing. Oh! Maria—Maria!"

"You rave?"

"Do you take me for a fool?"

"Certainly not, my dear."

"You expect me to be out of the way in three days, do you?"

"Yes, love; the doctor said you would be well in that time."

"What means the dress?"

"It is the one you bought for me before you were taken sick."

"But you were speaking of mourning?"

"We were talking of Mrs. Taperly."

"Oh! is that it?"

"Yes, love: You know she is poor, and her family is large, and it must inconvenience her very much to find mourning for them all.—On this ground alone I oppose it."

"So—so—that's it is it! I thought you were speaking of me; and it distressed me.—Let me beg you to be more careful for the future."

Clark was out in three days, and he now laughs at the matter, which then appeared so horrible.

FORENSIC ELOQUENCE.—"What!" says an Illinois lawyer, throwing into the monosyllable the whole high-pressure of his imagination, "does the plaintiff in this case think—does this honorable court imagine—can the world believe that my client, with thoughts towering above the Alleghenies—with ideas not exceeded in sublimity by the cataract of Niagara—with principles as pure as the snow which form a perpetual sombrero for the Rocky Mountains—would turn repudiator for the price of a dozen drinks and a pound of tobacco? Gentlemen of the Jury, I can only say that if they does, the plaintiff, this court and the world are darder jackasses than I took them to be." There was a general cry of "order," "order," the learned gentleman was arrested and confined for contempt.

DEFINING A POSITION.—An elderly maiden lady, with a pride above being dependent upon a wealthier relation, retired daily to her chamber to pray for a comfortable competency, which she always explained in these words, with a more elevated voice.—"And lest, O Lord thou shouldst not understand what I mean, I mean four hundred a year, paid quarterly."

Resolutions

Submitted by the Honorable Henry Clay, at the Public Meeting held in Lexington, Ky., Nov. 13, 1847.

1st. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this meeting, that the primary cause of the present unhappy War existing between the United States of America and the U. S. of the Republic of Mexico, was the annexation of Texas to the former, and the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two Republics arose out of the order of the President of the United States, for the removal of the Army under command of Gen. Taylor from its position at Corpus Christi, to a point opposite Matamoros on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the territory claimed by both Republics, but then under jurisdiction of Mexico and inhabited by its citizens—that the order of the President for the removal of the army to that point was improvident and unconstitutional, it being without the concurrence of Congress, or even consultation with it, although it was in session; but that Congress having by its subsequent acts recognized the war thus brought into existence without its previous authority or consent, the prosecution of it became thereby national.

2d. *Resolved*, That in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress of the objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted, the President of the United States, as Chief Magistrate, as Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own judgement to prosecute it for such purposes and objects as he may deem the honor and interest of the nation to require.

3d. *Resolved*, That, by the Constitution of the United States, Congress—being invested with power to declare war and grant letters of marque and reprisals, to make rules concerning captures made by land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to makes rules for the government of land and naval forces—has the fullest and most complete war-making power of the people of the United States, and, so possessing it, has a right to determine upon the motives, cause, and objects of the war, when once commenced, or at any time during the progress of its existence.

4th. *Resolved*, As the farther opinion of this meeting, that it is the duty of Congress to declare, by some authentic act, for what purpose and object the existing war ought to be farther prosecuted,—that it is the duty, of the President in his official capacity to conform to such a declaration of Congress; and, if after such declaration the President should decline or refuse to endeavor by all the means, civil, diplomatic and military, in his power, to execute the announced will of Congress, and, in defiance of its authority, should continue to prosecute the war for purposes and objects other than those declared by that body it would become the right and duty of Congress to adopt the most efficacious measures to arrest the farther progress of the war, taking care to make ample provisions for the honor, the safety and security of our armies in Mexico, in every contingency; and if Mexico should decline and refuse to conclude a treaty with us, stipulating for the purposes and objects so declared by Congress, it would be the duty of the Government to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, until they were attained by a Treaty of Peace.

5th. *Resolved*, That we view with serious alarm, and are utterly opposed to any purpose like the annexation of Mexico to the United States in any mode, and especially by conquest; that we believe that the two nations could not be happily governed, by one common authority, owing to their great difference of race, law, language, and religion, and the vast extent of their respective territories and large amount of their respective populations; that such a union, against the consent of the exasperated Mexican people, could only be effected and preserved by large standing armies, the constant application of military force—in other words, by despotic sway exercised over the Mexican People in the first instance, but which, there would be just cause to apprehend, might in process of time be extended over the people of the United States; that we deprecate, therefore, such a union as wholly incompatible with the genius of our Government, and with the character of our free and liberal institutions; and we anxiously hope that each nation may be left in the undisturbed possession of its own laws, language, cherished religion and territory, to pursue its own happiness according to what it may deem best for itself.

6th. *Resolved*, That, considering the series of splendid and brilliant victories achieved by our brave armies and their gallant commanders during the war with Mexico, unattended by a single reverse, the United States, without any danger of their honor suffering the slightest tarnish, can practice the virtue of moderation and magnanimity towards their disconfited foes, and say: We have no desire for the dismemberment of the Republic of Mexico, but wish only a just and proper adjustment of the limits of Texas.

7th. *Resolved*, That we do positively and emphatically disclaim and disavow any wish or desire on our part to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of propagating Slavery, or introducing Slavery from the United States into any such foreign territory.

8th. *Resolved*, That we invite our fellow citizens of the United States, who are anxious for the restoration of the blessings of Peace, or desirous, if the war shall continue to be prosecuted, that its purpose and object shall be defined and known—who are anxious to avert the present and future dangers with which it may be fraught—and who are also anxious to produce contentment and satisfaction at home, and to elevate the national character abroad—to assemble together in their respective communities and express their views, feelings and opinion on the subject.

CAPT. NAYLOR.—All accounts agree in bestowing great praise on Capt. Naylor, of Philadelphia, for the courage displayed in the late battles. The achievements mentioned in an extract of a letter in the Philadelphia Ledger, and published below, certainly exceed anything ever mentioned in history. While we are proud of *him*, we are at the same time ashamed that his company should have left the gallant Captain in such a perilous time. The following is the extract:

Captain Naylor, of your city, distinguished himself greatly during the battles that led to the taking of the City of Mexico. No man in the army behaved with more gallantry. On one occasion he was ordered with his company to take a battery, between the position of the American army and the Citadel, where the enemy were assembled in great numbers, with fifteen cannon. He placed himself at the head of his company, waved his sword over his head, and advanced along a narrow causeway some fifteen yards wide, with the whole fire of the enemy directed against him. At least *thirty thousand balls* were aimed at his life, but not one touched him. He took the battery and kept it. For some reason I do not understand, not a man of his company, neither officer nor private, followed him. *He went alone*, and succeed alone. The General, immediately after the taking of the city, made him the Governor of the National Palace and keeper of all the National Archives, &c. So you see, a Philadelphia Captain is the chief in the Halls of the Montezumas.

Though very ill for a long time, and still much indisposed, he is indefatigably at work by day and by night. His position gives him access to everything relating to Mexico, and he is busily engaged in gathering the materials and the information to reveal the internal life.

I saw him to-day getting a new flag for the Palace. The one that now floats over it is fast going to pieces, and is the sacred flag, the one that first waved over Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Puebla and Mexico. The new one will be of the largest size, forty feet by twenty, and the old one will be sacredly preserved.

WHIG AUTHORITY ON THE WAR.

It is well known to the country that Mr. Reverdy Johnson, one of the senators of the United States from the State of Maryland, is a whig—a Clay whig—a most decided whig. We are happy, therefore, to call in the authority of his opinions to confirm the views which have so often been taken in our columns of the justice of the war. Let other whigs abuse it as they may, for being unjust, outrageous, a violation of the constitution; we call in the shild of Mr. Johnson's authority to protect the war from their vio ent attacks.—We forbear further comments The following speech of Mr. Johnson in the Senate of the United States, on the 12th May, 1846, is extracted from the Congressional Globe, and speaks for itself;

"Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, rose and said, that when he first heard of the peril in which our army was placed, and the invasion of the territory of the United States by the Mexican troops, he was resolved to do whatever lay in his power to rescue the one and repel the other; and he was ready *now* to do whatever appeared correct and proper. Judging from the information before the Senate—and he regretted that the documents accompanying the message of yesterday were not before the Senate—he believed that a state of war does exist—not in the strict constitutional sense, but in the other, and almost equally important sense, to wit; the territory of the United States had been invaded, and with an armed force. He (Mr. J.) was not present in the Senate when the annexation resolution was passed; but in honesty and candor he was compelled to say, that had he been, he would have voted against it. Texas, however, had been annexed to the United States, and the Rio Grande had been recognised as her boundary by the United States, and by those governments which had acknowledged the independence of the *republic* of Texas. Further, in pursuance of the offer of the Congress of the United States, Texas had adopted a constitution in which the Rio Grande was stated as her boundary: the laws of the United States had been extended over all the country to that river, and the territory in dispute was recognised as one of her congressional districts.—It was no matter, then, *how* this new State came into the Union; she was now one of the States of that Union; was entitled to all the privileges of a State; and her citizens were entitled, in their persons and property, to all the rights and protection afforded to citizens of other States; the faith of the United States was pledged to vindicate her rights, boundary, and territory. The United States having thus adopted the State of Texas, the invasion of *the territory* within the boundary which her constitution claims, was an invasion of the territory of the United States, and should be repelled accordingly. He (Mr. J.) could not vote for the amendment proposed by the Senator from Connecticut, (Mr. Huntington.)—He could vote for no amendment which implied that the United States was an aggressor in a war; but, in the present case, he would show to the world that the conflict was not the seeking of the United States, but of Mexico. In conclusion, Mr. J. observed, that if he was right in his view of the extension of the jurisdiction of the United States over Texas to the Rio Grande, &c., we were as actually in a state of war as though the news had been receive that the entire forces under the command of General Taylor had been attacked and cut off by the Mexican troops.

SPANISH VIEWS OF THE WAR IN MEXICO.

The Spanish presses, as well as those of England and France, (the Ledger says) are discussing the Mexican war, and the probable consequences of it. The Spaniards, though sympathizing with the Mexicans, who are descended from them, see very clearly the result of a protracted war, such as the Mexicans are making, between two such different and distinct nations. El Heraldo views it as a war of nations, which will only terminate in the complete overthrow of the Spanish, by the victorious Anglo Saxons.—stock of Spaniards and Mexicans, this sad destiny of the ancient kingdom of Montezuma, he says nothing else could have been expected, seeing the constant occurrence of revolutions in that unhappy country, whose natural effect was to unsettle men's minds, and resolve the whole social system into its primeval elements; causing the total neglect of every thing calculated to raise the standard of intelligence and industry therein. The clergy are severely reproved for their selfishness, in not parting with a portion of their immense wealth to support the national cause. The course of the United States is then commented on. The writer points to the rapidity with which this country has increased in every element of commercial and political greatness, and asks what the nations of Europe, think of the indefinite extension which the American Union is acquiring, and which it carries forward with as much safety as rapidity, sometimes by arms, sometime by money, sometime by emigration, without ever appearing to consider the morality of the means which its employs. It says;

"Will they permit it to absorb, successively, the whole continent of America, and so form a nation by the side of which the most powerful states of Europe would appear as ridiculous pigmies? Will they consent that it shall consolidate its rich conquests, and make them the base of operations from which to invade in succession the states of the most magnificent harbors in the world?—Will they permit it, without obstructions, to reach the Isthmus of Panama—its golden dream—and thus yield to it one of the principles keys to the commerce of the globe?

"Time alone can answer these questions; but the history of the past affords us but little comfort for the future. Within this century the Union has acquired, successively, the Floridas, Louisiana and Texas, and it is now about to acquire the Californias and some of the richest provinces of Mexico. Who shall fix limits to the power of the active race which peoples it? Let it once extend to Panama, and its might will be irresistible. It will hold the dominion of the seas; it will monopolize the commerce of the whole earth. And when the English language is spoken on all the shores of the Mexican Gulf, what human power will be sufficient to prevent the Island of Cuba and the English Antilles from falling by their own movement, and the impulses of irresistible attraction, into the arms open to receive them?"

THE REPORTED ESCAPE OF SANTA ANNA.—A Vera Cruz correspondent of the New Orleans Commercial Times, in relation to the reported escape of Santa Anna, (which, by-the-by, is not generaly believed at Vera Cruz,) gives the following supposed explanation of the manner of his flight:

"It appears that Colonel Gates, the Governor of Tampico had previously received intelligence that Santa Anna was in the neighborhood, and he immediately ordered out scouts to collect all possible information thereon, issuing at the same time the strictest injunctions to the officers in command of the U. S. schooner lying there, to prevent any vessels, of whatever description, from crossing the bar, without first undergoing a rigid search. We learn, however, that before the command of the Governor reached the U. S. vessel, a small craft (a schooner) which waits on the British steamers, to convey the mails, bullion, quicksiver, &c. on board, had gone out, and communicated with the British steamer. It is now ascertained, as we find it stated, that the ex-President, with his usual luck and foresight, where his personal safety is concerned, got off on this little vessel; so that all the means of Col. Gates to capture him, or otherwise frustrate his plans for quitting the country, were useless"

Some modern astrologer has discovered that there is a hole in the sun, through which the earth might pass. The Delta thinks this a *desirable opening*.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 22—8 o'clock P. M.

The Picayune of the 14th inst., contains news, received by the ship Leonato, down to the 7th, from Vera Cruz.

A letter from Chihuahua, says that a force of 400 Americans, with their property, had determined peaceably to occupy that town. The Mexicans, to the number of 3000, had declared that they would resist them, and that they would not again meet with their former success in attacking the town.

The American troops under Gen. Lane, had returned to Puebla on the 23d, from an expedition to Atlisco and points beyond. They inflicted severe loss on the enemy at Atlisco.—Gen. Lane pushed his expedition 15 miles beyond Chihuahua, to a place where he had learned that the Mexicans had recently cast some cannon. The carriages had been destroyed, and the guns could not be found.

Gen. Lane had invited the dispersed inhabitants of Puebla, to return to their house; and had given permission to the Governor to return and resume his official functions, under the protection of the American army, so long as they was submissive.

Puebla was effectually subdued, and no more trouble was anticipated.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.

A farmer named Roberts, living back of Camden, was murdered last evening, while driving home from the Philadelphia market, by a young man who rode some distance in the wagon. The murderer drove the wagon containing the dead body across the Delaware Ferry, and escaped into the city. The pockets of the deceased had been rifled of $10, received for his marketing. A bullet had entered the back part of his head, and his skull had been subsequently fractured by some blunt instrument inflicting a wound some inches in length.

MORE TARIFF RUIN!—We find the following in the last number of that truly Democratic Journal, the Washington Examiner.—The fact here presented affords additional evidence that the people's Tariff of 1846 is working terrible "ruin"—not to the country—but to all the hopes and calculations of the panic federalists:

THE PRICE OF RUIN.—At a public sale of Sheep in Hopewell Township, on Wednesday last the 10th inst., a *Saxony Buck* sold for the sum of *three hundred and fifty two dollars*. Several Whigs made bids rising $300; but our old Democratic friend Col. James Lee, of Cross Creek, happened to have a few dollars more *confidence* in the administration, than the Whigs, and consequently the Buck was "knocked down" to him. Is not this very strong proof of the benefit arising from *Whig Principles?* Did the truth loving Whigs not predict, that neither Sheep nor Wool would command half the price under Polk's tariff of '46? Where are the *panic makers? Wake them up!*

The Delta contains an official account from the late Capt. Walker, made to Col. T. M. Wynkoop, of the engagement of the mounted Rifles under Capt. W. With a large party of guerrillas at La Hoya. The report states that musician Richardson and interpreter Raborg were slightly injured by falls from their horses, but none of his men were killed.—Private Huguenin belonging to Company E, Rifle Regiment, having been left sick in the hospital, was also slightly wounded. The officers and men behaved with great gallantry, and such daring bravery, that was with reluctance that many of them seemed to obey the orders to take cover behind the rocks, from the shower of bullets which for some time filled the air above their heads.

CORPORATIONS.—No feature in the result of the late election is more gratifying than the fact that the people have endorsed the fearless and consistent opposition of Francis R. Shunk, to the increase of corporations in this State. Especially is this gratifying, when considered with reference to those have mainly regarded legislative privileges as necessary to their prosperous management. We presume such establishments as the Lancaster Cotton Factory will get along in spite of the fact that Governor Shunk would not submit to their claims for privileges not asked for by others. They themselves will hereafter involuntarily attest to the wisdom of this Democratic policy. We rejoice that the people have not waited to be convinced of its propriety by those who are now its opponents. They sustained it from the highest and purest motives, and after the most earnest reflection.—*Pennsylvania.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1847.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, has recommended, and the President has just signed, the following salutary financial measures in regard to Mexico.

1st. The export duties exacted by the Mexican government before the war, are to be levied by our officers as amilitary contribution.

2d. Whenever it is practicable, all internal property taxes of any description, whether upon persons or property, exacted by the government of Mexico, or by any department, town or city thereof, are to be collected by our officers, and appropriated as a military contribution towards defraying the expense of the war, excepting transit duties, which are a check upon commerce.

3d. The export duties on the precious metals are as follows—gold coin or wrought, three per cent; silver coin, six do; silver wrought, with or without Mexican certificates, seven do; gold ore or dust, three do; silver ore: seven do.

Nota Bene—When the precious metals are taken from a city in our possession, the duty must be on them prepaid, or charged double, at the port of exportation.

FUNDS IN MEXICO.—The financial difficulties of remitting money to Mexico, disappeared some time ago. In the present state of things in that country, it is impossible for the English merchants to forward the dollars to the coast which they collect from the mines and other sources in the interior. They have been glad, therefore, to exchange these dollars for drafts on the Treasury of the United States, and to give $105, and sometimes we are told as high as $115, for $100 payable here. The effect is to turn our coin to England instead of Mexico. We take the coin in Mexico which the Englishmen would send home, and deposit the amount ourselves in London.

A FATHER'S LIFE SAVED BY HIS SON.—Among the deserters tried and sentenced to be hung in Mexico, was a man named Edward McHenry, of the 4th artillery. Gen. Scott, as commander-in-chief, had the power to approve or disapprove the sentence of the court. In passing on that of McHenry, the General made these remarks: "A like remission [from hanging] is made in the case of Edward McHenry, company G, out of consideration for a son, a private in the same company, who has remained faithful to his colors."—*N. O. Delta.*

STRIKING CONTRAST.—We commend the following paragraph from the New Orleans Delta to the consideration of the London Times, and the admirers of its course towards this country:

"What a contrast with the conduct of the British in Washington, is the conduct of the Americans in Mexico. The former burned all our public buildings and archives. The latter are forbidden even to quarter in the public buildings of Mexico, or even to touch a book, a record, a paper, or a piece of furniture, in them; and the order is obeyed to the letter."

Man is a reasoning animal, who paints with the sunbeams' travels by steam, talks by lightning, speculates in breadstuffs, and swaps jack-knives.

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, November 27, 1847.

☞THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

☞On our outside this week will be found a variety that cannot fail to please all tastes. From "grave to gay, from lively to severe" is embraced in its range.

☞We understand that the U. S. Steamer Michigan has been ordered to Buffalo to lay up this winter for the purpose of undergoing repairs. Why is this?—every repair necessary can be effected here as well as at Buffalo.

☞The steamers Louisiana, Madison, and Missouri, have been laid up for the winter at this port.

☞Several new advertisements have been unavoidably crowded out this week—they are however from yearly advertisers, who, being allowed to change as often as they please, must bear a little disappointment of this kind occasionally.

☞There has been an arrival from Europe since our last, but as the news is not very important we have not thought it worth while to occupy space with the details. The grain market had advanced a shade in prices since the last arrival, owing, it was thought, to a slight improvement in the money market.

Drowned.

A young man named Bonnell, attached to the U. States Revenue Schooner, ERIE, fell through the dock on Wednesday evening last, and before assistance could reach him from the vessel, the only place where his cries for assistance could be heard, he was drowned.

Backing Out

The North American has at last exonerated the Hon. JESSE MILLER, from the foul charge made against him in the celebrated Salisbury disclosures. Would it not have been more becoming in these gentlemen to have done so before the election?

☞The Pratt Bank of Buffalo is the name of a new banking institution recently established in Buffalo. E. N. Pratt, Esq., formerly of Albany is President. Its capital of $100,000 is composed of New York State Stocks.

☞The Liberty Star is the title of a new Abolition paper just started at Jamestown, N. Y. We hav'nt seen it, but presume it is like the balance of the same kidney—full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.

☞The Panama Herald, the bantling of the *honorable* Abner Lewis, one of those who voted against the bill to call into the service 10,000 more volunteers for the war with Mexico, has breathed its last!

Ladies Benevolent Society.

We understand a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. LYON in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning last in aid of this praiseworthy institution of this city, when a collection was raised of about *Fifty Dollars*. A similar sermon is to be delivered by Rev. Mr. FLINT, in the Episcopal Church, to-morrow evening, and one for the same purpose by Rev. Mr. LAURIE, in the Universalist Church, on Sunday evening the 19th of next month. We understand that Rev. Mr. Spencer, of the Methodist Church, and Rev. Mr. PERSLEY, of the Associate Reformed Church, will preach for the same occasion, but we have not learned at what time. The funds thus raised are to be placed in the hands of those ladies who have united themselves for the laudable purpose of relieving the destitute and unfortunate wherever they may be found within our limits. It is one of the beautiful and cheering manifestations of the present day to see members of the different denominations of Christians meeting and uniting in one Christian purpose in doing an undoubted Christian act. There is no true philanthropist who does not cordially unite in feeling and prayer for the harmony of action and success of this society. A more extended notice of its proceedings may perhaps be given hereafter.

A New Chapter in the Clay Game

We have before us the Louisville Courier, a Taylor whig paper, containing a Circular, dated Oct., 1847, signed by Leslie Combs, Benj. Gratz, H. F. Duncan, D. C. Wickliffe, B. W. Dudley and G. Robertson, all political and personal friends of Henry Clay, and residents of Kentucky. This circular, it is said, has been *secretly* circulated among the leading whigs of the Southwest, and is a complete solution of all the mystery which has hung about the recent movements of Mr. Clay, and proves his "last" demonstration at Lexington to be the first move in a preconcerted plan between himself and his old personal and political friends in that State to again bring him before the people as a candidate for the Presidency. The Circular itself goes on to say that the authors of it are whigs, mostly residents of Lexington, and several of them members of the general Whig committee of Kentucky in 1844. They say that various meetings have been held in Kentucky during the present year, at which Gen. Taylor was nominated for President, but that the meetings have been thinly attended, and got up by assiduous concert and management, and frequently by Democrats who aim to sow dissensions in the whig ranks. They express great respect for the General, and would support him cordially, they say, if he received the whig nomination, but if Mr. Clay was nominated, he would, without doubt, carry the State, for the great body of the whigs of Kentucky remain true to him, and are desirous of casting their votes for him. The present position of Mr. Clay and his views of the matter are disposed of with the very modest declaration that "after the unfortunate issue of the last Presidential election, he relinquished all expectations of ever being again a candidate for that office, or of re-entering into public life. He has not the remotest wish to have his name again used in any doubtful contest." They conclude by stating that "they have considered best that this letter should be regarded as confidential," and ask for information and an expression of opinion on the subject, from those to whom it is addressed.

☞Mississippi has gone Democratic as usual by a large majority. The congressional delegation is composed of all democrats, save one federalist, elected from the Vicksburg district. It is supposed that this district would have been democratic too, had not so many of that party been absent as volunteers.

MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTIONS.

In another column will be found the resolutions passed by the Whig Mass Meeting at Lexington, on the 13th. Those resolutions are the production of Mr. Clay himself, and it is presumed are to be the platform upon which he has decided to stand another race for the Presidency. In submitting them he made a speech of some length, which, owing to his squeamishness in refusing to let the reporters take notes of what he said, although they offered to submit their notes to his inspection before publication, has not yet reached us. The Resolutions themselves, however, are explicit enough, and require neither speech nor commentary to show the position their author has chose to place himself and friends before the country.

The New York Evening Post, in noticing the resolutions, makes use of the following language which we adopt as our own. "The first position, (says the Post) is that of an attack upon the government. This is to be done in a wilful and violent manner and carried, if necessary, even to an impeachment of the President. The mode in which this is to be brought about is certainly set forth with considerable ingenuity. It is to be assumed in the outset by the whig majority in Congress, that the hostilities between this country and Mexico arose out of an order of the President for the movement of troops, which was "improvident and unconstitutional," although the President is commander-in-chief of the army, and is the only person authorized by the constitution to give these orders. But the unconstitutionality consists in the neglect to ask permission of Congress for this order.—Having thus established the guilt of the administration, it is entirely removed by setting forth the subsequent sanction of Congress.—Thus it is asserted that the President is the immediate cause of the war—no declaration of its objects and ends has ever been made, and that it is the duty of Congress to insist upon one at once; and if the President refuses to conform to this in the conduct of the war, then Congress should adopt most efficacious measures to arrest its further progress.

"Any one can penetrate through the thin glass with which it is here attempted to cover the object intended. It present the only even plausible ground upon which the author of this resolution believes the whig party can secure a shadow of apparent justification for commencing immediate, open and direct opposition to the measures of the administration in the conduct of the war, and for defeating to their utmost all the efforts of the patriotic citizens to secure its "vigorous prosecution" until peace is obtained. Planting themselves upon these assertions, whether true or false we need not stop to consider, the whig majority in Congress and the party throughout the country will intend to demand a suspension of all further hostilities.

"But let us see what next they will ask for. The annexation of Mexico is unhesitatingly denounced. What portion of the country, then, is this new creed in favor of obtaining or receiving? The sixth resolution reads thus at the close: "We have no desire for the dismemberment of the republic of Mexico, but wish only a just and proper adjustment of the limits of Texas." Only a proper adjustment of the limit of Texas is asked for. What are those limits? Are they confined to the Nueces? to the Rio Grande? or to extend even to the shores of the Pacific? A candid examination of the resolutions and the remarks of Mr. Clay, so far as reported, lead to the conviction that the Nueces is the limit intended.—This is confirmed by the preceding resolution. That asserts it to be the duty of Congress to take measures and effective measures, to arrest the farther progress of the war, if the President should decline or refuse to carry out the objects of the war which may be specified in the declaration.

"Now if the declaration which the whigs may put forth, calls for the Nueces as a boundary, of course the President would refuse to endeavor to accomplish such an object. The alternative is here thrown in, that if Mexico should refuse to come to terms when we have declared the objects and ends of the war, then it should be prosecuted with vigor until its ends were attained. We might add further, that Mr. Clay, in his remarks, states that he would "undertake in sixty hours to settle all difficulties in relation to a boundary line."

"If such a position is taken by a powerful party in this country, it will afford such aid and comfort to the Mexicans that they will listen to no terms of peace that will be offered by us to them, and the war will not be ended until the whole country is in our possession. Such positions as these are evidently in conflict with the spirit of this nation, and it is altogether too late to look for their success.

"Having taken this ground of opposition to any further annexation of territory, the resolutions next assert what almost every person in the country would assent to. They disavow any desire to acquire any foreign territory for the purpose of "propagating slavery, or introducing it from the United States into such territory." This is not the Wilmot proviso by any means. The proviso assumes that territory will be annexed, and forbids the introduction of slavery into it.

"These resolutions are opposed to any annexation of territory, and also disavow any desire to propagate slavery from this country into any other. This was disavowed by congress years ago, when the law was passed prohibiting the slave trade. This resolution does not touch either the northern or southern side of the proviso question."

One of the Whig "B'hoys."

At a whig meeting in Columbia (Mo.) Col. Young, a whig leader, is represented by the Columbia Globe as having employed the following language; the good taste of which, to say the least, will not bear the ordeal of criticism:

"If the President says that war existed by the act of Mexico, he is a *liar*, that the Democrats who accused the Whigs of committing moral treason by opposing the war, were also liars, that all knew he could take a bull by the horns, *yes sir-e bob.*"

Death of Lieut. Young.

Among the deaths in Mexico, we notice that of Lieut. Montgomery P. Young, of Capt. Moorhead's company of Pennsylvania volunteers. He died at Puebla of fever. Mr. Young was well known in this city, having formerly practiced law here.

DINNER.—The Philadelphia Whigs are about to tender Gen. Irvin a public dinner.—What for?—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

As a set off for the defeat the Democrats gave him in October, probably.

Pope Pius, the IX.

For years liberal opinions in Europe have been steadily and surely progressing among the masses. Like the shadow of some giant tree on the banks of a placid river, spanning from shore to shore, they have reached from their primeval home in America to the shores of the Atlantic in the old world, and have been recognized as something tangible—something real—and while despotism, with its iron hand, has rudely tried to drive them back, to hem them in on the continent that gave them birth, they have triumphed over all opposition and have now found an advocate, where one was least to be expected, among their potentates and crowned heads. We refer to Pope Pius, the 9th, the new Pope of Rome. That liberalism in despotic Europe should find its most energetic advocate in the Pope of Rome is a fact well calculated to excite amazement in the minds of all who have been in the habit of regarding middle and southern Italy as the strong hold of absolute power, it is fortunate that of all the third-rate powers, the Pope should have been the one to make this forward movement, for any other would have been instantly crushed by the iron hand of Austria, but Pius wields a power before which the hosts of Metternich tremble, and fear more than they would the united armies of Europe; the thunders of the Vatican carried more terror to Count Lutzen, than the roar of hundreds of French artillery, and in this lies the great power of Rome for all her purposes of defence. Pius the ninth, is not a mere Monk, educated from his youth in the cloister; an old officer of the "*Grande Armee*," his sword has flashed at Jena, Austerlitz and Montebello, and he appears to have mixed up in him the elements of Napoleon's greatness, with the fervor of that true Christian spirit that in a Ruler, creates the wish to see his people happy; he is a most extraordinary man, and his movements are watched with intense interest by every lover of freedom in the world.

An American Mother.

We find in the Richmond Enquirer a correspondent who states that it was his sad duty to inform the widowed mother of the late Lieut. WILLIAM T. BURWELL, of the death of her youngest and darling son, who was killed on the 9th September in the battle of El Molino del Rey. He says he "told his mother he was dead, and that he had fallen in battle. Not a tear fell from her eyes—not a sigh escaped her. 'Is he dead? *Did he do his duty?* Thank God, he left no widow!' were the only words she uttered." What a sad yet beautiful commentary on the stearn patriotism which pervades the breasts of our American mothers! Language is too feeble to express the admiration for such devotion to the country's cause. If such is the mother what must have been the son!

Godey's Lady's Book.

The December number of Godey's Lady's Book is received. It is an elegant number, comprising a valuable collection of artistic and literary gems. Its embellishments are exquisite, and its letter press contents contributed by the most popular magazine writers in the country. T. S. Arthur contributes "The Widow and Widower,"—a beautiful sketch, illustrated by two splendid engravings, representing each character.

☞The Election in Louisiana has resulted in the complete triumph of the Democracy. The Congressional Delegation stands as formerly, three democrats and one federalist.—Both branches of the Legislature is democratic, securing us a U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Johnson, whig.

☞The Washington Union has inquired into the matter, and finds there is no ground for the gabble about outbreaks and probable wars by the Indian tribes at the west. Most of these rumors originate with the St. Louis Republican, an industrious enemy of the administration.

A Pirate in Luck.

Lieut. Thos. J. Myers, of company I, Massachusetts volunteers, has asked and received his discharge, and has "annexed" himself to a beautiful Senoretta near Monterey, and as luck would have it, she is worth a cool $30,000.

☞A large and brilliant audience assembled at the Odd Fellow's Hall on Saturday evening last, to listen to a Lecture on the claims of Odd Fellowship to public confidence, by P. G. PASCAL DONALDSON, of New York. The lecturer was evidently a man of talent and deep thought, and handled his subject with a master hand; and we doubt not convinced many, if not all, that becoming a member of that fraternity did not make a man any the less a good citizen, a true christian, or a pure patriot.

☞The "Conneautville Courier" is the title of a new paper just started at the enterprising village of Conneautville, in our neighboring county of Crawford. It is neutral in politics, respectable size and appearance, and if it can be sustained, will be of much service to the western part of Crawford. Mead & Brown, publishers.

☞We learn from the Commercial and the Gazette that the members of the Masonic fraternity, in this place and vicinity, have held a meeting and have concluded to apply to the Grand Lodge of the State for a Charter of a lodge to be located in this city. What has become of old fly-blown, rotten, putrid Anti-Masonry?

☞The Gazette says "Mr. Clay's speech has come like a thunder-clap upon the Democrats. Very possibly, but then, the speech hasn't been published yet, hence how it should have such an effect, puzzles us not a little.

☞We expressed a belief last week that Mr. Clay would not take a stand on the war question corresponding with Mr. Webster and Mr. Corwin, and the Gazette wants to know now that he has taken such position, what we have to say. Simply, gentlemen, that we *over estimated* Mr. Clay's sagacity, patriotism and consistency.

☞The Legislature of Georgia have elected Messrs. Berrien and Dawson, United States Senators. They are both federalists.

Connecticut Senator.

Gov. Bissell has appointed Ex-Gov. Roger S. Baldwin, U. S. Senator in place of Hon. Jabez W. Huntington, deceased.

☞We rejoice to record the appointment of Hon. Arnold Plumer, of Venango, Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.—He once before filled the office to the satisfaction of all parties, and we have no doubt will do so again.

Now for It.

The Gazette last week had a sweeping article on the "influence of Taylorism," in which the editor made it appear as clear as mud that the said "influence" had defeated them in all the State elections where they had not been successful, and that it was owing to the non-"influence" of said Taylorism that they had been successful in New York. This, we took it, was a sly but pointed hit at our Taylor cotemporary of the Commercial; and it appears he so understood it too, for he is down upon him of the Gazette this week, "like a thousand of brick." He says the article in question was "as glaringly deceitful as ever disgraced the Press," calls the arguments adduced "Jesuitical," and last and worst, stigmatizes our *amiable* friend as a "soft-soap Jesuitical Editor." Not satisfied with this, he very *cruelly*, if not unnecessarily, constrasts the difference between the vote in Erie county, where Clay was first nominated, and that in Somerset, where Taylor was first nominated—says the nomination of Gen. Irvin was forced upon them "by the old Hunkers of the party, in defiance of the popular will," and therefore "it fell still-born and could never be galvenized into life." In regard to the New York election the Commercial says:

"And the Editor too very well knows that the clear whig sweep in the election was owing to a split in the locofoco ranks. No respectable paper in the state claims it on any other ground. The old Hunkers there also forced a nomination on the party, and the Barnburners would'nt stand it, and permitted the election to go by default. Yet in the face of all these notorious facts the soft-soap jesuitical Editor of the Gazette would endeavor to impose upon his readers, for the purpose of making an opportunity of hitting old Rough and Ready under the ribs."

When rogues fall out honest men get their due—*so go it boys*, we'll hold your hats.

Graham's Magazine.

The December number of this Magazine is on our table. It is embellished with engravings illustrative of "The Troubadour," "A Skin Lodge of an Assiniboin Chief," and "The Fashions." We observe among the literary contents, original contributions from W. G. Simms, H. B. Hirst, W. H. C. Hosmer, J. F. Cooper, and other well-known writers.—*Published by Geo. R. Graham & Co., Philadelphia.*

☞The bachelor editor of the Gazette thinks that the "large and brilliant audience" at the Odd Fellows Hall on Saturday evening, was "rendered so by the sparkling charms of young ladies." Our cotemporary is evidently a "gone sucker"—his bachelorism "on its last legs," and his *individuality* about to be absorbed by the conquering "charms" of one of Erie's fair daughters. We know the symptoms too, well to be mistaken—we used to act and talk just as he does.

Look out for Fun.

That inimitable wag and pantominist, WINCHELL, we see, is on the road to this city and may be expected soon, unless like the "Alleghenians" he sh-uf "lodge" by us. When he comes, let every one see that his buttons are tight on his jacket, for such a shaking of sides as he'll get up here will be a caution to long faces and gloomy looks.

☞*Our* compliments to the Editor of the Mayville Sentinel for his kind invitation to partake of his thanksgiving dinner. Circumstance prevented our availing ourself of the invitation, but although we were not with him in proper person, we were there in *spirit*.

☞We are indebted to Mr. THOS. J. FARGO, of Fairview township, for a nice fat Turkey for our Thanksgiving dinner. May he live a thousand years, and his children never want for bread.

Abbey Kelley, has been married for some time, and an official announcement has been made that her "domestic duties" will preclude all hope of her destroying the constitution during the present year. We breath again.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

You are not the only one, doubtless.

A LONG NOSE.—A cloth manufacturer having got by some accident a severe cut across the nose, and having no court plaster at hand stuck on his unfortunate proboscis one of his gum tickets, on which was the usual intimation, "warranted, 350 yards."

☞There are more newspapers printed in the United States than in all the other countries of the world put together. There is no limiting our march of greatness. Fourteen years ago, Iowa was a wilderness, inhabited only by the Indians. Now it contains 16 newspapers.

ADVERTISING.—Blackwood's Magazine says "There is but one wey of obtaining business—publicity; one way obtaining publicity—advertising. The newspaper is the fly-wheel by which the motive power of business enterprise is sustained, and money the steam by which the advertising is kept going."

OFFICIAL.—An honest German sheriff in Lancaster, lately made an endorsement by way of return on a writ placed in his hands: "Dere ish no *gutz* (goods) found in my *bailiwick*."—(Bailiwick.)

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The deficit of the first year after the act, was $800,000: the deficit of the last year was $45,000; while the deficit this year is only $40,000. It is said that the Postmaster-General is so gratified with the result, that he will propose in his next annual report the introduction of a *uniform system of cheap postage*, similar to the Penny postage in England.

A country cotemporary compares some of his subscribers to *cats!* He says, "you must stroke the fur the right way for years—tickle and write to please them, and hear nothing but purring; but accidentally tread on a tail—say something that comes in contact with their faith, prejudice and interest, and what a scratching and clawing there will be."

YOUNG TRAVELERS.—Three pauper Irish children were found on board the ship Liverpool, at New York, the oldest of whom was but seven years old. They were concealed in a barrel or cask all the way, and fed by the passengers in the steerage. We presume this is the first instance of crossing the Atlantic in a barrel.

☞James Noe has been tried in the City of Lafayette, La., on charge of murdering De Easton, and was acquitted. The murder was testified by several witnesses, but the jury acquitted Noe on the ground that there had been an improper intimacy between Dr. E. and Noe's wife, and that the deceased was a mulatto, or had negro blood in his veins.

THE REVENUE STILL INCREASING.—The Union states that the amount of revenue received for duties in some of the principal ports as far as heard from, for the first two weeks of November 1847, at $856,693, and for two weeks of November, 1846, in the same ports $348,497, showing a gain under the new tariff, of $608,186.

NEW PAPER.—A new paper, devoted to the exclusive support of the war, has been commenced down east, called the "Poixan Gas and World Astonisher."

"IRON CARBON."—An ingenius mechanic in Indianopolis has invented a compound for hardening iron, rendering it like steel, but retaining its toughness, in a very simple manner and in a few minutes. He left a specimen with the editor of the Indiana Sentinel, a piece of common hoop iron, one end of which is "carbonized," being as hard as steel and on which a file will scarcely make an impression, while the balance is in its original soft state. He has filed an application for letters patent.

"ROUGH AND READY."—We learn from the Vicksburg Sentinel, that General Taylor considers himself a citizen of Mississippi, and that when he retires from the army, he intends settling with his family in the hills of Jefferson county, just back of his plantation on the river, where Colonel Davis was commissioned some years since, to purchase him a residence.

☞Chronic or Tedious Diseases are frequently produced by the morbid remains of acute diseases as well cured, or by the degeneracy of the solids or fluids which may produce a variety of symptoms one different more, as indigestion loss of appetite, acidities, flatulence, palpitation of the heart, difficulty of breathing, sickness of the body, depressed spirits, great irritability of the nerves, &c. These symptoms may be removed by a timple course of Merchant's Sarsaparilla. If they are allowed to remain, a train of evils may supervene of a more distressing nature. See advertisement.

☞LOST.—A Gold Pen with silver case and pencil was lost last Thursday Evening, on French street on or near the Public Square. The finder will much oblige the owner by leaving it at the Store of Erie, Nov. 20 1847. MO-ES KOCH.

☞FOR SALE.—The three Story Brick Store directly north of the Reed House on French Street known as the Higby property. It is in the heart of the business portion of the town, is in good repair and well worthy the attention of business men as a desirable location. *It will be sold on very favorable terms. Enquire of* Wm. A. Galbraith, Attorney &c., Erie. Erie Nov. 27, 1847. 3t29

MARRIDD—On the 23d inst. by I. M. White, Esq., Mr. Jacob Birch and Miss Hannah Crosley

On the 24th inst, by the same, Mr. Shepard Doe and Miss Priscilla Leech.

DIED—In Girard on the 5th inst, PETER D. WALTZ, a Revolutionary soldier and pensioner, aged 97 years. Mr. Waltz entered the army at an early period of the Revolutionary struggle and remained until its close in 1783. He was a native of Montgomery County, New York.

New Firm and New Goods.

JAMES HUGHES would inform his numerous friends and customers that he has associated WM. C. WARREN with him in the business, under the firm of James Hughes & Co. he would furthermore state that they have just received a large and well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queenswafe, &c., all of which will be disposed of as low as they can be procured elsewhere. Having been chiefly purchased at package prices, or in other words at the prices paid by jobbers in New York, they can be sold at unusually low rates. Ladies and gentlemen, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine their assortment.

They have just received a large quantity of Salt which may be had at the lowest market price.

Nov. 27 J. HUGHES & Co.

EXECUTORS SALE OF REAL ESTATE. BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Erie, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, on the 15th day of December next at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described prop rty, to, wit:—All that certain piece of land, situated in Elk Creek township, in said county, and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the northwest corner of whole tract No. 155; thence east long the public road 80 perches and 10 links; thence south to the Meadville road; thence northwesterly along said road to the west line of said tract (455;) thence north along said tract line to the place of beginning; containing 50 acres, more or less;—sold as the property of John Woodworth, late of said township, deceased, being the farm on which said deceased resided at the time of his death.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third on confirmation of sale; one third in one year, and one third in two years; to be secured by bond and mortgage.

CALVIN MUZZY } Exrs.
DANIEL SHARETTS, }

Elk Creek Nov. 27, 1847. 4t29

SAVE YOUR HOUSES BY PAINTING THEM.

4677 LBS. Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead, dry and in oil, pure.

400	lbs. Red Lead,	350	lbs Glue,
450	" French and yellow Ochre,	257	" Pap. Lampblack,
1000	" Spanish whiting	40	" chrome yellow.
600	" Venetian red,	200	gal. Spr. turpentine
250	" Litharge,	150	" Linseed oil,
150	" French & chrome Green,	55	" Furniture and coach varnish.
12	" American Vermillion,	200	paint and varnish Brushes,

For sale very low at No 6, Reed House, by
CARTER & BROTHER.
Nov. 27, 1847. 2S

DYE STUFFS.

14 BBLS. Dye Woods,
500 lbs. copp ras,
800 " Alum, 600 madder,
800 " Blue Vitrol, 200 ex. Logwood,
700 " camwood, 200 oil vitriol,
100 " Muratic Acid,
30 " Indigo, Bengal and Caraccas,
20 " solution tin, 10 cochineal,
20 " Annetto,
For sale low by
CARTER & BROTHER.
Nov. 27, 1847. 2S

MEDICAL BOOKS.

UNITED States Dispensatory, by Wood & Bach.
Family Physician, by Doct. Beach.
New Remedies, by R. Dunglison, M D.
Consumption Cured, by S. S. Fitch, M. D.
For sale by BURTON & PERKINS.
Nov. 27.

SUPERFINE Rice Flour in pound packages for family use, for sale by
Nov. 27 BURTON & PERKINS.

CANDLES.—True Sperm Candles, also Pure Sperm Oil for sale at
Nov. 27. BURTON & PERKINS.

Dr. Philo,

THOMPSONIAN, BOTANIC AND HYDROPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

☞Office on Sixth Street, Erie, Pa.☜

DR. P. offers his services to all those who prefer the health restoring agents of the vegetable kingdom, as he discards all poisons of what ever description, and uses only such remedies as act in *unison* with the laws of life.

"We use such Balms as have no strife,
With nature or the laws of life,
With blood our hands we never stain,
Nor poison men, to ease their pain."

N. B. Botanic Medical Books kept on hand.
Nov. 27, 1847. 3m28

LITERARY NOTICE.

ANY Responsible citizen of Erie or vicinity, is privileged to draw Books from the library of the Erie Institute for a small monthly fee.—The library contains over one thousand volumes. Books may be drawn every Saturday evening.

By order, &c. ISAAC MOORHEAD,
Nov. 20. Secretary.

Something New.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public the arrival from New York of an extensive assortment of Goods in their line, embracing

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Plated and Britannia, Ware, Girandoles, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Looking glasses, Bohemian glassware, spectacles, fancy goods and thousands of useful and ornamental articles for the Holydays, which are offered at reduced prices.

Having selected Watches with unusual care from late importations, those wishing a good Time piece for little money will do well to buy.

Our thanks are due our patrons for favors conferred in times past, especially for patronage received in our new store on State street, and hope by attention to business to retain our old and make many new customers.

N. B. Particular attention given to the repairing of all kinds of Watches. Watch work, requiring Engines, which generally is done in the larger cities, attended to on short notice.

Goods received by Express every few days from New York during the winter.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
State street, nearly opposite Eagle Hotel and next door to Spafford's Bookstore.
Nov 20, 1847.

CLICKNER'S

SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS,

ARE universally admitted to operate, not only as an effectual preventative, but as never failing remedy in all diseases which can effect the human frame, Headach, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Piles Scurvy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Cholera-morbus, Worms, Whooping-cough, Consumption Jaundice, Quinsy Scarlatina, Liver complaint, Apoplexy, Cancers, Measles, Salt-Rheum, Fits, Heartburn, Erysipelas, Coldness, Itchings of the skin, colds, gout, gravel, giddiness, pains in the back, inward weakness, palpitation of the heart, risings in the throat, asthma, fevers of all kinds, female complaints, stitches in the side, spitting of blood, sore eyes, scorfula, st. anthony's fire, lowness of spirits, flooding, fluor albus or whites, gripes king's evil, locky jaw, hysterics, bile on the stomach, and all bilious affections, pleurisy, croup, swell of feet and legs swine pox, white swelling, tenasre, tumors, ulcers, vomiting, and a host of other ailments have successfully and repeatedly been conquished by their powerful arm.

They have been known to affect permanent cures when all other remedies had proved unavailing, and in the last stages of disease.

They have in many cases superceded the prescriptive skill of the most eminent Physicians, and received besides their unqualified commendation.

They have been repeatedly recommended by men of the most distinguished characters, throughout the land, and been *sanctioned in Europe by Noblemen and Princes of* Royal blood.

They have been introduced into the Hospitals of Edinburgh, Paris, and Vienna, and through the disinterested exertions of their Foreign Ambassadors, they have received the favorable commendation of the Emperor of Russia, and his Celestial Majesty of the Chinese Empire.

☞Scarcely a Packet vessel of any reputation sails from the port of New York, without an abundant supply of the SICK MAN'S NEVER FAILING FRIEND.—☞Agencies have been established in all the principal cities of the Union, and applications are constantly reaching us from almost numberless villages in every section of the country. Testimonials of their marvellous effects are pouring in from all quarters—and in such numbers that we have not time to read one half of them What stronger or more convincive evidence than these important facts can the most skeptical desire! Is it possible that the many thousands who have tried CLICKNER'S PILLS can be deceived in their results? *If any imposition or* quackery existed, would it not long ago have been held up as it should be, to the scorn and derision of a justly offended community.

Remember Dr. C. V. Clickner is the original inventor of Sugar Coated Pills, and that nothing of the sort was ever heard of until he introduced them in June 18. 43. Purchasers should, therefore, always ask for Clickner's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, and take no other; or they will be made the victims of a fraud.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Dr. Clickner's principal office for the sale of Pills, is 66 Vesey street, New York.

WM. JACKSON, 61 Liberty street, head of Wood st., Pittsburgh Pa., general Agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents:—O. D. Spafford Erie. Wm. Judson & Co. Waterford; Ross & Morgan, Cambridge; J. Tracy, Fairview; John McClure, Girard; W. H. Town end, Springfield.

Likewise sold by the same agents, the GREAT REMEDY OF NATURE.

AMERICAN OIL.

Procured from a well in Kentucky, 135 feet below the surface of the earth, a certain and infallible cure for Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Colic, Sprains, Strains Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Tetter, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Croup, Inflamatory sore throats, Sore Eyes, Deafness, Spinal Disease, &c. &c

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

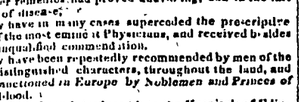
CAUTION—In order to be sure of obtaing the genuine, purchase only of the general agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia, Wm. Jackson No 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or their sub Agents appointed by him for its sale, each of whom will have a show bill, and general directions in pamphlet form, containing the names and address of the Proprietor an General Agent, as follows

H. Hall & Co proprietors, Kentucky.
Wm. Jackson, General Agent. No. 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, to whom all orders must be addressed.

OBSERVE—Each bottle is enclosed in one of the above named Pamphlets and the name of Wm. Jackson the general Agent only wholesale agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia, printed on the outside Lab l.

TAKE NOTICE.—Dr. C. V. Spafford is appointed general and supplying Agent for the sale of the American Oil and Sugar Coated Pills in Erie county Pa. Sub agents supplied by him at the wholesale prices.

DENTAL SURGERY.



TEETH SUPPLIED ON IMPROVED PRINCIPLES,
BY DR. L. J. CHAMBERLIN,

Surgeon Dentist.

ARTIFICIAL Mineral Teeth, from one to an entire set, inserted, to answer nearly all the purposes of mastication and articulation; equal to natural Teeth, and so near resembling them that the closest observer can seldom detect them from sound, natural Teeth.

Tender and decayed Teeth with the purest quality of good foil, and made solid and useful for mastication, obviating the necessity of extracting.

Teeth inserted by Atmospheric Pressure, without springs or clasps.

Irregularity in Children's Teeth, if attended to in time, prevented, and in Adults greatly remedied. The subscriber has one whole set and part of a set of Artificial Teeth finished, which he *invites* those who stand in need of such to call and examine.

From long experience in the department of Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry, (15 years in Philadelphia and Pittsburg,) Dr. C. feels confident that operations performed by him will give entire satisfaction.

Dr. C. has taken rooms at the Reed House, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may find themselves in need of his services—*Hours for operating from 9 o'clock till 12, and* from 2 to 6. He will remain for a few weeks only for the present, but has made arrangements to visit this place two or three times during the year.

REFERENCES.—B. B. Vincent, Mr Courtright, M. Billings; W. W. Loomis.
Erie, Nov. 20, 1847.

PAINTS.

3500 lbs. White and Red Lead and Litharge.
1500 " Whiting 300 lbs., Venitian Red,
500 " French Yellow, 150 " Paris Green,
100 " Chrom's Yellow, Green & Vermillion.

Indian Red, Utica Marine Blue, Prussian Blue Drop Black, Viridigris, Lampblack, etc. 6 Bbls. Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Varnish, etc., for sale by BURTON & PERKINS,
Nov. 20. Old firm of J. H. Burton & Co.

DYE STUFFS.

GROUND Logwood, fustic, camwood and Brazil wood, copperas, madder, extract log wood, sulpheric acid, cochineal, indigo, cudbear, tin water, etc., at Wholesale and retail, by
Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

BRUSHES.

HAIR brushes of all varieties and prices, teeth do, paint and Varnish do, flesh clothes, hat shaving, comb, scrubbing, blacking, window, hearth, counter and bottle brushes for sale by
Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

TANNERS Oil and Lampblack for sale by
Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

BLEACHED Whale and Elephant Oil, superior to Lard oil for winter use, for sale by
Nov. 30 BURTON & PERKINS.

GLASS AND PUTTY.—3600 feet window Glass of various sizes and manufacture.
Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

COACH and Furniture Varnish, and Varnish Brushes, for sale by
Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

MARKING INK.—David's, Payson's and Ede's Indelible Inks, for marking linen, &c., for sale by.
Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

Arrival Extraordinary!

THE Proprietors of the New Store, Cheapside, announce the arrival of several cases of the richest Fall Goods ever brought to this market.—They are daily expecting Rich Chamelion and Plaid Silks and Embroidered Thibets for dresses, to the last of which and also to our stock of long Shawls, the attention of the Ladies is particularly requested by ALLEN & COIT.
Nov. 20, 1847. 27

WITH The important fact of the conquest of Mexico, is allied *another* equally important viz: The large and extraordinary arrival of rich, fashionable and seasonable Goods just received at the *Mode Store, Cheapside*, which the ladies are hereby invited to "come and see."

Among the Goods are to be found, rich a. a. Thibets, cashmeres, merinos, Paramattas, alpaccas, Bombazines and Alepines, of every shade quality, price and style. Also, a few rich Long Shawls; and a most superb assortment of black, plain and fig'd do; children's Polka coats and hoods; Ladies' nubias, scarp and cashmere hoas. &c., with many other goods too numerous to mention. Don't forget the "New Store, Cheapside!!
Nov. 20 ALLYN & COIT.

For Sale.

A Valuable 8 year old Mare, of the largest size, is well calculated for teaming, and is good before a carriage or under the saddle. Price $75 00. Also, a good one horse Wagon. Enquire of Stephen J. Brace, 2 1-2 miles south from Backus' corners, or about the same distance north from Bogus or Philips' corners.

E. SUTTON.
Greene, Nov. 20, 1847; 3t27

BRASS KETTLES, assorted sizes and first quality. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Nov 13, 1847. 26

SILENCE

THAT
DREADFUL
COUGH, & THE
LUNGS ARE IN DANGER, THE WORK OF THE
DESTROYER HAS BEEN BEGUN.
THE COUGH OF CONSUMPTION HATH IN IT A SOUND OF DEATH.

ARE YOU A MOTHER? Your darling child, your idol and earthly joy, is now perhaps confined to her chamber by a dangerous cold—her pale cheeks her thin shrunken fingers, tell the hold disease has already gained upon her—the sound of her sepulchral cough pierces your soul.

YOUNG MAN, when just about to enter life, disease sheds a heart crushing blight over the fair prospects of the future Your hectic cough and feeble limbs tell of your loss of hope, but you need not despair. *There is a balm* which will heal the wounded lungs, it is

SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM.

Mrs. ATTREE, the wife of Wm. H. Attree, Esq. was given up by Dr. Mercein of Washington, Drs. Rogers and Mc Clellan of Philadelphia, Dr. Rue and Dr. Mott of N. York. Her friends all thought she must die. She had every appearance of being in consumption, and was so pronounced by her physicians—Sherman's Balsam was given and it cured her.

Mrs. GARRABRANTZ, of Bull's Ferry, was also cured of consumption by this Balsam when all other remedies failed to give relief—she was reduced to a skeleton. Dr. A. C. Castle, Dentist, 281 Broadway, has witnessed its effects in several cases where no other medicine afforded relief—but the Balsam operated like a charm. Dr. C. also witnessed its wonderful effects in curing Asthma, which it never fails of doing. Spitting Blood, alarming as it may be, is effectually cured by this Balsam. It heals the ruptured or wounded blood vessels, and makes the lungs sound again.

Rev. HENRY JONES, 168 Eighth avenue, was cured of cough and catarrhal affection of 30 years standing.—The first dose gave him more relief than all the other medicine he had ever taken. Dr. L. J. Beals gave it to a sister-in-law who was laboring under Consumption, and to another sorely afflicted with the Asiatma. In both cases its effects were immediate, soon restoring them to comfortable health

Mrs. LUCRETIA WELLS, 95 Christie street suffered from Asthma 42 years. Sherman's Balsam relieved her at once, and she is comparatively well, being enabled to subdue every attack by a timely use of this medicine.—This indeed is the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaints, and all the affections of the throat, and even Asthma and Consumption.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Sherman's Office is at 106 Nassau street, N. Y.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents: O. D. Spafford, Erie; Wm. Judson & Co. Waterford; Ross & Morgan Cambridge; J. Tracy, Fairview; John M'Clure, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield.

Likewise Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenger, Tooth Paste and Poor Man's Plaster.

COUGH LOZENGES.—These Lozenges are a safe most sure and effectual remedy for coughs, and colds, tightness of the lungs or chest, &c.

WORM LOZENGES.—Those worm Lozenges have *been proved in more than 1,400,000 cases to be the infallible*; the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered. It was reserved for Dr Sherman to invent a medicine to destroy worms that children would take.—Children will take these Lozenges and cry for more.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES, celebrated for giving almost immediate relief in nervous and sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, &c

DR. SHERMAN'S TOOTH PASTE.—A premium Dentrifice, the best article known for cleaning and whitening the teeth, strengthening the gums, sweetening the breath.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—The best strengthening plaster in the world; a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast, &c One million a year will not supply the demand. Warranted the best and cheapest One that will prove the fact.

The above Lozenges, Tooth Paste and Plaster, sold by the above agents for Dr. Sherman's All-Healing Balsam.
Erie Nov. 20, 1847. 6m27

Custom House, district of Presque Isle.
ERIE, November 17 1847.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Treasury Department of the United States in the city of Washington, until the 31st of December, 1847, for the supply of Rations for petty officers and seamen of the United States Revenue Marine vessels on Lake Erie, for the term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1848. The ration for the Revenue service is the same as that allowed in the Naval service, omitting the liquor and consisting of the articles enumerated in the following table, to wit:

Weekly quantity		Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.
4	Beef,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
3	Pork,	
1	Flour,	
1	Rice,	
1	Raisins or dried fruit,	
1	Cranberries,	
98	Biscuit,	14 14 14 14 14 14 14
14	Sugar,	12 12 12 12 12 12 12
1	Tea,	
2	Coffee,	
7	Cocoa,	
1	Butter,	12 12
4	Cheese,	12 12
12	Beans,	
12	Molasses,	
1	Vinegar,	

Either. POUNDS. FRACTIONS OF A PINT. OUNCES.

The rations to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved by the collector; and the different articles comprising the ration to be delivered on board the vessel in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractor, and the contents distinctly marked on each.

It is to be *understood* that *the contractor will* be bound to furnish, upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the captain of the *vessel*, with the approbation of the collector, (not exceeding upon an average one day in each week,) *such fresh meat, and fresh vegetables as* may be equivolent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the naval service.

MURRAY WHALLON, Collector.

Custom House, district of Presque Isle.
ERIE, Pa., Nov. 17, 1847.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Treasury Department of the United States until the 31st day of December, 1847, for furnishing articles of SHIP CHANDLERY for the "United States Revenue Marine" vessels on Lake Erie for one year from the 1st of January, 1848. The contractor will be expected to furnish such articles as may be required for the use of said vessels from time to time. A schedule of the articles and form of the proposals may be seen at this office. It is to be distinctly understood that no bid will be entertained from any person not actually engaged in the business, in which he proposes to furnish; and all bids should be transmitted, sealed, to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington city

MURRAY WHALLON, Collector.

HARDWARE.—Our stock of Hardware comprises a great variety of Mechanical Implements of *superior quality*, such as Firmer Chissels, gouges, plane irons, auger bits, cast steal augers (long shank,) braces and bits, real Scotch plated Compasses, Dividers, tap borers, tenon, mill and cross cut saws, hand and back saws, saws and frames, together with a general assortment of building materials, Locks, Handles, Knokers, Bolts Butts and screws, hooks and hinges, &c.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Nov 13, 1847. 26

MUFFS AND BOAS.—150 Muffs and Boas, of the real Lynx, Nat. Gernet, Wild Cony, China Lynx, listred and gray, just received from the Fur company, and selling 25 per cent. less than last season by

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
Nov. 13, 1847. 26

GIMPS AND FRINGES, in great variety, for sale by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER
Nov 13, 1847 26

FANCYING chissels, augers, auger bits, drawing Knives and Plane Irons, a late assortment just received direct from the manufacturer and for sale cheap for cash.

GEO. SELDEN & SON.
Nov. 13, 1847. 26

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SNUFF.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

D. V. CRAIN, would respectfully inform the citizens of Erie, and vicinity, that he has opened a Store for the sale of

TOBACCO CIGARS AND SNUFF,

on French Street, between Sterrett and Osborn's, directly opposite the Reed House, where he offers for sale a large and superior Stock of the above articles a little cheaper for Cash than ever before offered in this Market.

For proof call and examine quality and prices.
Erie, Nov. 6, 1847.

New Goods and Good News!

FIRST APPEARANCE.

Now is the Time to Buy Cheap!

THE subscriber having been but a short time in business has not before found it convenient to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. He has, however just returned from the eastern cities with a splendid assortment of Fresh and Cheap Groceries

In his stock may be found the choicest Teas yet offered for sale, from 4 to 8 shillings per pound Rio, Java, Cuba, Laguira and St. Domingo, Coffee, cheaper than the cheapest; Havana, Porto Rico, Orleans, Loaf Lump, Clarified, Pulverised and Maple Sugars, cheaper than ever; Porto Rico Syrup, Sugarhouse and Orleans Molasses; alspice, pepper, ginger, cinnamon, mace, nutmegs, pearl barley, citrons, prunes, cocoa nuts, almonds, madeira, Brazil, and pea nuts; Havana, principe, Spanish, cidnamon, and conneaut Cigars; cavendish, ladies twist, and german Tobacco; olive, rose, nut, castor, and hair Oil; all of which are of the very best quality, and will be sold cheap, at No. 3 American Block, State street.

JOHN PEFFER.
Nov. 6, 1847. 25

12 BOXES Fresh Raisins for sale cheaper than can be had elsewhere, at
Nov 6, No. 3 American Block.

2269 LBS. Rio, Java, Cuba, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee, selling at a small advance above cost.
Nov 13 At No. 3, American Block.

HAVANA. Principe, Spanish and Conneaut cigars, At No 3, American Block.

SHOT by the bag or lb. and the article to send it away. At No 3, American Block.

673 Gallons Ohio Stone Ware, selling at a small advance above cost
Nov 13. At No 3. American Block.

ONE ton Codfish, for sale cheap,
At No 3, American Block

FLOUR, Shorts and Bran, constantly kept on *hand at* PEFFER'S,
Nov 13. At No 3, American Block

OLIVE OIL, castor oil, sweet oil, lamp oil, currier's oil and hair oil, for sale
Nov. 13. At No 3, American Block.

958 LBS. cut, cavendish, ladies twist and German tobacco from 6 1-4 to 37 1-2 cts per lb. for sale At No 3 American Block

3339 LBS. Havana, New Orleans, Loaf Lump, Pulverized, clarified and Maple Sugar, selling very cheap at PEFFER'S,
Nov 13. 1847. No 3, American Block

HOE'S cast steel and Wm. Rowland's Mill Saws; also English cross cut, hand, pannel back, compass, webb and wood SAWS, for sale.
Nov 13, 1847. G. SELDEN & SON.

24 KITS No. 1 Mackerel, put up for family use, just received and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block,
Erie Nov. 6. 1847. 25

50 BBLS. and half bbls. White Fish and Mackinac Trout, this day received and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by
T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Sept., 6. 1847. 25

ADMINISRTATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration *de bonis non* have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Henry Thompson, late of LeBeauff township, deceased. Persons indebted to said estate, or having claims against the same are requested to call and present them properly authenticated for settlement, and settle their indebtedness.

ELIZA THOMPSON, Adm'x.
Nov. 6 1847; 6t25

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of J. Zimmerly & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the books, accounts and papers are in the hands of A. H. Hitchcock, at the old stand where all those interested are requested to call and settle. J. ZIMMERLY,
Erie, Nov. 2, 1847. A. H. HITCHCOCK.

A. H. HITCHCOCK would say to his old friends and customers and the public, that he will be happy to wait on them at the old stand, and sell them Groceries, as good and cheap as usual.

HARDWARE.—A general assortment of Shelf Hardware, together with a large assortment of carpenter's and joiner's Tools.
Nov. 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c.—Russia, Swedes and American Iron, flat, square and round, U. S. Nail Rods, round and square rods, Band Iron, Cast, English, American and Spring Steel, Nails Anvils, Vices, &c., &c.
Nov. 6 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

COFFEE, Tea, Sugar, together with a general assortment of Groceries, for sale by
Nov 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Wonderful Catastrophy!

EXPLOSION OF THE NEW STEAM FOUNDRY AT LOCKPORT..

(But no one killed and no one wounded)

WE, the undersigned, for the purpose of letting people know that some things can be done as well as others, have associated in business at Lockport, Pa. where they are manufacturing various kinds of

Cooking Stoves,

BOX STOVES PARLOR STOVES,
PLATE STOVES, COAL STOVES,
PLOWS, SLEIGH SHOES,
WAGON BOXES,

And various kinds of other castings too numerous to mention. We also flatter ourselves that by our long experience in business we shall be able to facilitate and thereby curtail the expense of making castings so as to be enabled to make as good an article and sell a little cheaper than any other establishment in this region of country; we would therefore invite our friends to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere

☞We will pay fifty per cent. more for OLD IRON than any one else in this vicinity.☜

WHEELER, MALTBY & AKIN.
October 29, 1847. 2m24

New Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods consisting of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.

Also a large assortment of Paper Hanging and Window Paper.

All of which were purchased in New York at the lowest market price. *They do not boast of* having the largest stock of goods ever brought to this place, but will say they have as good an assortment, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, and invite the public to call and examine goods and prices. G. SELDEN & SON.
Oct. 23, 1847. 23

Another Arrival of Groceries At No. 1, Perry Block!

T. W. MOORE is now receiving his Fall and Winter stock of Groceries which will be sold a little cheaper for cash than at any other establishment in the city. Among his stock may be found:

Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas; Java, Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffees; Loaf, Pulverized, Porto Rico, and N. O. Sugars; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cinamon, Nutmegs Mace, Cloves, Rice, Pearled barley, Candies, Pecan, Brazil, Madeira and Pea nuts; Almonds, Filberts, etc.; Fruits—Apples, Raisins, English Currants, and Figs; Sperm and Tallow candles; Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil, a superior article, Salad oil, Fancy Shaving, Variegated and Bar soap. Dairy salt, White Fish, Mackerel, Muckinac Trout, Codfish and Herring.

Call and examine Goods and prices at No. 1, Perry Block.
Erie, Nov. 6, 1847. 25

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.—By the small or large quantities No 1 extra white lead, red led, Venitian red, chrome yellow, litharge oil and turpentine, and assorted sized glass, bought at the lowest prices, and for sale accordingly by
WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
Oct 29, 1847. 24

Attention! Jews and Gentiles,

Israelites, Ishmaelites, Hebrews and Egyptians, Sons of Aaron and Daughters of Mariam, receive instruction and be wise,—Hear and know that

MOSES, THE JEW,

Has returned from the EAST, laden with the choicest treasures of that ancient region, and invites your attention to the same at the Genuine OLD Jew Store, the one that has earned the reputation of selling goods *lower* than any other house in Erie, and thereby established a credit for Jewery that has induced others to enter under the same name whereby they hope to reap a profit which justly belongs to him. Now Moses wishes it to be understood that he is not a Wandering Jew, here this year and away the next—a class that will sell to one person at cost and to another at double price, but that he is a regular descendant of Faithful Abraham, and has pitched his tent in Erie with the intention of remaining in it, and intends to do business as heretofore in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to all reasonable persons that favor him with their custom, keep all his old friends and make new ones of all that once purchase goods from him. That the old Jew Store of Moses Koch does sell more Goods and at lower prices than any other store in Erie, is plain to be seen by the course of others, who finding their customers daily deserting them, resort to misrepresentation and abuse of the JEW STORE, which they well know has been the cause of their loss of customers and against which they direct all their forces, thinking no doubt that if *this* store was out of the way, they could get what they call the good old prices,—fifty to one hundred per cent—such as they used to get before this JEW MOSES came amongst them. Hence we see every thing that can raise a Dray load of Tape and Bobbin commences blowing himself into notice by letting off a squib at the JEW STORE; but this only serves to show that they are in great want of customers, and that they know where they have gone

Now the secret of Goods being sold so much lower at this store than any other is simply this—Moses goes right to the *head* of the market, to the Manufacturers and Importers and buys by the CASE, BALE or PACKAGE, and pays the CASH down, by which he makes a double saving and is enabled to sell goods in Erie at what some others pay for them in the city; and that there may be no mistake about this matter he invites all who want any thing in his line, and wish to pay *either cash or country produce, to call and exam*ine his stock and prices, fully satisfied that they will find the OLD JEW STORE the best place to *get* good Goods at the lowest prices.

Moses begs to be excused from giving a list of *the number of Pieces of Cloth and Calico, Muslins* &c., &c., as the manner of some is—being much more profitably and pleasantly employed in waiting on customers, he will leave this mode of puffing to some of the *New* or *older* stores who have *smaller stocks and fewer customers.*

MOSES KOCH,
Corner of French & Fifth streets,
near the Farmer's Hotel, Commercial Ex.
Oct. 22. 1847. 23

DOMESTIC.—Just received at the New Store a large supply of Bed Tickings, bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Cotton Flannels, Cresh, Huckaback, Apron check, striped Shirtings, colored Cambrics, Jeans, &c. &c Also, just received, brown and bleached Linen Table Covers, Tablings, Doylies, Napkins and Towels, for sale very low at
ALLYN & COIT.
Oct. 23

Charity covers a multitude of sins

AND so does Moses Koch at his cheap and fashionable CLOTHING STORE.

Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, shirts *bosoms, collars, and every article in the clothing* line, are to be had 25 or 50 per cent. cheaper at the OLD JEW STORE, than at any other establishment in Erie; and the reason is just this, Moses buys all his Cloths, Cassimers and Flannels, by the bale and piece, from the Manufacturers and Importers and that for cash, and then he employs first rate Tailors and has them made up on his own premises and under his inspection so that he is always sure of having a good article at two profits less than those who purchase Ready made clothing in Philadelphia and New York, made generally of inferior material in a slight manner. Now those wishing to purchase any article of wearing apparel can depend upon obtaining of the best material and workmanship, and altogether cheaper than they can in any other way or any other place in Erie. Remember the Old Jew Store of MOSES KOCH,
No. 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.
Oct. 29 1847. 24

PEKIN, CANTON,

Kiang-si, Kiang-ning fou, Nang-chang-fou, Hau-guang, Chang-tong, &c.

ARE provinces and towns in CHINA: The country where the women have broad faces and short noses, little eyes, little feet, and plump rosy lips, whose emperor styles himself the brother of the sun, and his country CELESTIAL. The land that gave birth to Confucius, and what is of more consequence to us, the land from which we obtain that delightful beverage, called TEA, so highly valued by American Ladies of all ranks and conditions, and about which there has been so much said and written of late; some persons very modestly claiming to be the *only ones* that sell a pure article at *honest prices*. But we presume very few persons will believe the ability or *honesty* to procure and sell GOOD TEAS is confined exclusively to *two* houses in New York, and that all others in this line, sell but inferior qualities and that too at exorbitant prices—and that the benevolent persons are content with almost *no profit*, but merely to have the satisfaction of protecting the *dear people* from being humbugged. For our part we think there is something more than meal under the tub. This display of Pou chong, Souchong, and Olong, Hyson and Pekoe, Ne plus ultra, Silver leaf and Golden chop!! with the information that it is put up in THREE wrappers, &c. &c. seems to us quite unnecessary among plain honest people. For our part we shall content ourselves by simply assuring those that want TEAS that we are prepared to offer them an assortment of the choicest kinds of Black and Green Teas, at the following rates:

BLACK TEAS 3, 4 and 5s per lb;
HYSON AT 4, 5, and 6s per lb.
IMPERIAL 7 and 8 shillings:

These were purchased from men of the highest standing in the city and may be relied on as fully equal to any in the market at similar prices. They will be put up in the good old fashioned way—good weight, and clean plain paper, without any heathen hyroglyphics to gull the unsuspecting.

SUGARS, COFFEE, &c.—Loaf, Lump, brown Havana and Porto Rico Sugars. Old Java, Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee, Chocolate, Cotton, Molasses, Spices, and in short we have a very complete assortment of Family Groceries, to which we invite the attention of our friends, at No. 6, Reed House.

CARTER & BROTHER.
October 29, 1847. 24

DYE WOODS AND DYE STUFFS.—Just received a warranted article of Madder, Log Wood, Nic Wood, Camwood, Fustic, Virriol, Alum, Indigo and many other kinds of Dye stuffs which are sold cheaper than at any Drug Store.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
Oct. 29, 1847. 24

Ladies Dress Goods.

OREGON Plaids, cashmeres, Mouselen de Lanes, Plaid, Satin stripe, back and blue black Alpaca, French, Scotch and American Ginghams, French, English and American calico, a large assortment open and for sale cheap by.
Erie Oct. 30. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Our Customers

ARE informed that in addition to our present stock of CLOTHS and VESTINGS we will be receiving by Express during the Fall and Winter such goods in our line as the demand may require. It is sincirely hoped this city will support one regular Merchant Tailor shop that is carried on by mechanics.

G. B. & I. H. KEENE.
Erie, October 29, 1847. tf 24

NEW GOODS of every description daily arriving from New York and Boston, at the New Store, Cheapside.
Nov. 20. ALL

The greatest Discovery of the Age!

O. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC FLUID with Powerful Vegetable Extracts in the form of an Ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the utmost importance. The most incredulous are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted to be THE MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of Pain and pain.

It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and *equalize the circulation of the blood.* By this means *a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of* DISEASE which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made *sensible of purifying* and healing influence. Hence it copes as readily with *internal* as external diseases.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMATION of the BOWELS—no patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained—That dangerous Epidemic known as the PUTRID ERYSIPELAS can always be cured by this remedy.

For INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 99 cases out of 100 it will afford *more relief* to the worst cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE in *thirty minutes.*

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of immen-eva ue.

Affections of the Spine, Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Burns, Salt Head, *Scrofula*, Salt *Rheum, Erysipelas*, inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, &c will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment; I can say with pleasure that I deem it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have *tested* it in cases of Inflammation, both local and general, of the most malignant kind with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have treated cases of Inflamation of the Brain, Inflamation of the Lungs, Inflamation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Child-bed Fevers, with perfect success; also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with like success.

In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruizes, Frozen Limbs, &c. it acts like a charm.

No Physician or Family will be a single day without this Medicine, after becoming acquainted with it power to cure. N. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.

Utica, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1846.

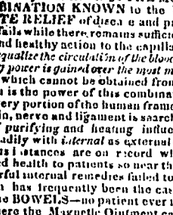
☞For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent.

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co. Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview.

Erie, August 14, 1847.—1y13.

OUR FLAG IS THERE!



But Our Goods

ARE HERE!

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

HURRA! HURRA!! HURRA!!!

The new Jew Store again Ahead!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS! consisting in part of

BROADCLOTHS.—French, English and American black, blue, brown, gold and cadet mixed Broadcloths, cheap as the cheapest.

ALSO.—Cassimeres and Vestings to match, both as to color quality and price.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment of choice Groceries, which will be sold extremely low.

CROCLERY.—A beautiful assortment of crockery at prices that cannot fail to please.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Without boasting we can truly say we have the cheapest and best assortment of Boots and Shoes, including Ladies, Gentlemen and Boys, ever brought to this city.

CAPS.—Men and Boys caps, that cannot fail to fit both the purse and head—come and try.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—Here we are at home. We have cashmeres, de lanes without number and almost without price; Ginghams and Alpaccas; California plaids and Swiss; and *Tarleton Muslins; wide gimp and gimp cord;* dress buttons, cords and tassels; but what is the use of enumerating—we have every thing to make the handsome more divine and the ugly enchanting.

SILKS—Striped and Plaid Poult de Sois,
White gro de Swiss,
Black watered & *Satin stripe poult de soi,*
Black and blue b'ack, gro de Naples,
Black gro de Rhine.

SHAWLS—Of all prices, shades and quality from the cheap cotton up to the finest silk and Cashmere,

GLOVES—Of all kinds, colors and sizes.

Hosiery, Suspenders, Prints, Ticks, Drills, Factories, in short every thing suited to the season and market.

Ready Made Clothing.

Our stock of ready made clothing is large and splendid, and will be sold cheap. We do not wish to boast, but we think we can convince any one by calling that we sell a good article for a smaller sum than any other establishment in town. At any rate "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," therefore TRY US!

☞Mind the name and number.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, Sept. 21, 1847. 19

"Not for a Day but for all Time."

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY CALLED

HUNT'S LINIMENT,

HAS now given abundant evidence of its healing powers, and proved itself the most extraordinary and wonderful medicine in the world.—In the short space of two years, it has acquired a reputation for curing disease and relieving pain far greater than any medicine ever discovered.—Its wonderful cures have astonished the Medical Faculty, who now universally concede its great value. They speak of it in the highest terms and commend its use.

It is condemned by none. On the contrary, its praise is universal. The cases of cures are so numerous that it would take volumes to recount them—and it is a fixed fact, and is not disputed, that as a pain extractor it has no equal. For the many astonishing cures, see the pamphlet to be had of each agent. If you suffer with either of the diseases for which it is recommended, resort at once to its use and be cured. For the following diseases it is an infallible remedy:

Spinal
Affections, Rheumatism, Paralysis and all nervous affections, Salt Rheum, Croup or Hives, Ague in the Breast and Face, Weakness of the Joints, colds, tooth ache, sore throat and Quinsy, ulcerated sores, indolent ulcers, burns
frosted feet, corns, bunyons, fresh wounds
swellings and bruises, scrofulous affections, musquito bites and
Poisons.

☞This Liniment is sold by all the respectable Merchants and Druggists throughout the country, and by the Proprietors at Sing Sing; N. Y. GEO. E. STANTON.

For sale by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie, R. C. Town North East, J. Clements Fairview; S. L. Jones & Co. Girard.

Oct. 9, 1847. 3m21

Cash for Flax Seed.

I WILL pay the highest price in cash for any quantity of Flax Seed. C. M. TIBBALS

Aug. 27, 1847.

DYE STUFFS.—Madder, Log Wood, Fustic, Nic Wood, Cam Wood, Alum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Cream Tartar, *Indigo, &c., for sale* cheap for the ready, by

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

BROCHA SHAWLS—From $5 to $20, crape do. M Delaine do. of different sizes and colors, for sale at the cheap store of

Sept. 25. S. JACKSON.

DR. McLANE'S LIVER-PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF THE HEPATITES, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACH.

This remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice on a very large scale in Monongheala, Preston, Harrison and Randolph countries, Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effect, he has been from time to time solicted to adopt such a source as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated several years, until thoroughly convinced that the above medicene, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure. Sometimes the pain is in the left side. The patient is hardly able to lie on the left side. Sometimes the pain is under the shoulder blade. It frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is effected with loss of appetite and sickness—the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with lax—the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone *something which ought to have been done.* A sligh dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility.—He is easily startled—his feet are cold or burning—and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin. His spirits are low—and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he *can scarcely* summon up fortitude to try it. In fact he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease; but cases have occured where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death, has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effect of his Liver Pills; and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1837. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted for six years with the Liver complaint; and applied to different physician, obtaining temporary relief. On hearing of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills; I obtained and used two boxes. I now feel almost restored to health. The Liver Pills have given me a most surprising relief.

S. DAVIS, near Pittsburgh

OBSERVE.—None are genuine without a fac simile of the proprietor's signature. Prepared for the Proprietor by

JONATHAN KIDD & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 60 Wood St.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.

DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

SURPRISING CURE.

LOWELL, Trumbull Co. Ohio, March 6, 1847

Messrs Kidd & Co.—Unsolicited I send this testimonial concerning Dr. C. M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC. About seven years since I was called upon to visit a young women about twenty seven years of age. I found her laboring under strong symptoms of Prolapsus Uteri. She informed me that she was unwell for something like eight years, and that she had been treated by several of the neighboring Physicians, who failed to effect a cure—and in fact had spent all she had—and was still in no better condition then when she commenced taking their medicines, and was compelled to work what she was able for her board. The Physicians to whom she had applid, had uniformly treated her as in case of Prolapsus Uteri, and other complaints peculiar to females.

For six or eight weeks I treated her case as one of the above mentioned, without any beneficial effect. She was taken with vomiting blood, and from some other symptoms that existed at the time, I was forced to the conclusion that she was troubled with *worms*, and told her what I thought about it, and proposed that she had better take some worm medicine; but she was highly offended at the idea of her being troubled in that way.—She said it was all perfectly nonsensical that the other physicians never hinted it to her—and she therefore thought it useless. I finaly prevailed on her to take some of M'LANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC, one bottle of which she was to take at two doses, and the result was she passed three hundred and ninety-seven ninety of which were in one knot or ball, and required the assistance of a neighbor women that was in to take them from her. I saw her, and she then told me the worms were all large. I then proposed to give some more of the same medicine, and the same prescription as before, which was done—and the result was, she passed four hundred and fifteen worms, that she counted, besides a number that were nor counted.

After she passed the worms her ordinary health returned—and since that she got married, and raised a small family, and still continues to have her health. Yours, &c.

JOHN BUTLER, M. D.

The incredulous can see Doctor Butler's letter, in reference to this wonderful case, by calling any time at the Drug Store of J. KIDD & Co. corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

This valuble preparation is for sale by

J. KIDD & Co.

Corner of Wood and Fourth sts.

☞Be particular to inquire for "Dr. M'Lane's American worm Specific, or Vermifuge.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, J. H. Burton & Co., Erie; J. Marvin, Waterford, John M'Clure, Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; Hull & Vincent, Cranesville; Jackson & Campbell, *Edenboro*; B. C. Town & Co. Wattsburg, A. Tourtellott, Union Mills; J. H. Haynes, North East.

Sold by Druggists and Merchants generally, throughout the United States. 23

"More of the Effects."

STILL THEY COME.

WE are receiving more Goods, which are a little cheaper than ever, and have on hand a complete assortment of plain, plaid, striped and figured Mohair, Orleans, Cashmere, Merino, De Lisle and Lyons Cloths of the riches styles.

ALSO—150 different patterns and styles of Shawls, embracing all the new productions; which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest, at the corner opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Oct. 23. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

BLACK LACE DEMI VEIL—A new lot of these very fashionable articles just received and selling very low at the New Store.

Oct. 21. ALLYN & COIT.

RICH OREGON PLAIDS selling for 20, 25 and 31 1-4 cents per yard at the New Store. Ginghams selling proportionally low.

Oct. 23 ALLYN & COIT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration *de bonis non* have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Richard Skinnor, late of North East township, deceased. Persons indebted to said estate, or having claims against the same, are requested to call and present them properly authenticated for settlement, and settle their indebtedness.

JOHN P. HALL, } *Adm'rs.*
ELLIS A. OWEN, }

Oct. 30, 1847. 6t24

Important Decision.

THE contested trial that has been existing so many years has been finally settled by a Jury of Twelve Ladies, and *their* decision *is*, That the purest, best, most fragrant and cheapest Teas to be had in this section of the country, are those which come from the celebrated CANTON TEA COMPANY. These Teas can be had at all times and *warranted* to give entire satisfaction or the money will be refunded, of their agents who are receiving fresh supplies weekly.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT, Agents.
Directly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Sept. 18, 1847. 18

PICKLED LOBSTERS, Sardines, Tomato, Catsup, Lemon Syrup, Pepper Sauce, Salad Oil, Mustard, Guguba Jelly, English White Pepper, *&c., for sale at No. 1, Perry* Block, by

Sept. 8. T. W. MOORE.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPY, and other Poems by Tuper, a few copies at New York prices, just received and for sale by

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Erie August 21, 1847. 4t14

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION:

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIABLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the Inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUNPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agent for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Ware-house, Regent-st. London, in Bottles and Cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court-st., Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. TOUSEY. Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the western States.

☞READ.☜

From the Baptist Clergyman at Coloose, Oswego, County.

"I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh, year was, in the month of October, 1844, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse, an I after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs so seriously affected that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful. I was induced to obtain one bottle of the Balsam, and before one third of it was taken, the little sufferer resumed her plays and her cheerfulness returned, and before two bottles were used her health we considered completely restored, and to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure. DAVID M'FARLAND.

January, 1845. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Coloose".

Testimony from Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 3, 1848.

SIR.—Sometime last January, I was taken with a violent cold, attended with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardke, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended *me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,* observing that he had been similarly afflicted, and by the use of that medicine had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. From the benefit I received from the Balsam, and from the universal good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines *now in use* for those diseases, and as such recommend it to the public.

W. W. SWIFT.

Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.

To S. TOUSEY. CATO 4 CORNERS, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1844.

Sir—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success. A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough, and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it or any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly.

Yours respectfully, INGHAM & HAVENS.

[*From Esq. W. E. Fisk, Canastota, N. Y.*, dated CANASTOTA Nov. 7, 1846]

To S. TOUSEY, Agent, &c.—Sir: Having used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles, and have in almost every instance learned that it had succeeded beyond all expectation, in some cases where the patient had been by Physicians of respectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommeed it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, assuring them that in most cases they will find speedy relief. (Signed) WILLIAM E. FISK.

More Proof.

Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica, dated UTICA, February 4, 1845.]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with a severe and most DISTRESSING PAIN IN THE SIDE, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co. for some medicine, and they recommended this Balsam. I purchased a bottle, and by the time we had used about one half of it, my wife began to get better, and after using the remainder, her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success. (Signed) JOHN LEWIS.

Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica.

☞Further Evidence.☜

[From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co. N. Y. dated Jan. 1845.]

I am again under the necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam.—My wife still continues the medicine and is improving. It is doing wonders in this section, I heard of a friend 50 miles from here who was considered in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam about two weeks since, and to-day I heard from him, and the Balsam is acting on him like a charm. (Signed) A. E. ARNOLD.

The Messrs. Metcalf, of Geneseo, N. Y. (one of whom is a practising physician) in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that 'In some SEVERE CASES our customers *complain* of receiving great *benefit* from its use.

S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the Western States. Sold in Erie by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

WESTFIELD MARDLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables, Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate stale, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17t

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

NOTES OF AN EXILE, by L. W. Miller, being an account of the authors confinement at Van Deamans Land, just received and for sale at Spafford's Bookstore.

Erie, May 8, 1847. 51

ASHES! ASHES!!

I WILL pay 8 cents per bushel for good field ashes, and 12 1-2 cts per bushel for house ashes delivered at my ashery or M'Kean corners.

Erie, Oct. 24, 1046. C. M. TIBBALS.

AXES.—Waters & Co's Cast Steel Axes by the dozen or single.

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

February 13, 1847. 39

1498 LBS., first rate Codfish; also, a few bbls Mackerel, for sale by

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens, the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 10, 1847. 8

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES,

At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just redeived a large and well selected assortment of wet, dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by

W. F. RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847 4

420 GALS., Ohio Stone Ware, for sale one door north of the Big Window.

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

WINDOW GLASS.

CARTER & BROTHER have just received their summer stock of Window Glass, which is large and complete, varying in size from 7x9 to 15x30, and will be cut to any size or shape desired, without extra charge. Putty always on hand.

June 19, 1847. 5

"LOOK HERE, WILL YOU?"

IF you wish to buy cheap, you will please call at RINDERNECHT'S No. 6, Poor People's Row, where you can find the following articles, which are warranted good;—Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Tobacco of all kinds, Rice, Peper, Spice; Cinnamond, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Starch, Chocolate, Cocoa, Mustard by the pound or box, Pepper Sauce, Lemon Syrup, Oliver Oil, Lamp Oil Vinegar, Fire Crackers, Castile Soap of all kinds, Shaving Brushes, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps and Pills, Candle Wick, Twine, Matches, Stove Blacking, shoo Brushes and Blacking, Chalk Tar and Rosin, Macoboy and Scotch snuff, sulpher, Brimstone, Epsom Salts Glauber Salts, Saleratus, Bed Cords, Rope, Fish and Chalk Lines, Herring, Patent Pails, Tubs, Willow Wagons, Wash Boards, Wire Sives, Almonds, Madeira Nuts, Filberts, Curry Combs and Horse Cards, Horse Brushes and Combs, Saltpeter, Dairy salt in bags, Brooms, Corn Whisps and Hearth Brooms, Whitewash Brushes, and other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and see for yourselves. Erie, June 19, 1847.

FINE NEW TEAS.

THERE has been a great deal said lately about Teas, and there are a great many in Erie who pretend that they are selling better Teas cheaper than any body else. This is a mistake.

The Pekeu Tea Company

of New York, have sent to their agents, John H. Burton & Co. their several varieties of Teas.—They are *fresh, fragrant and highly flavored,* and exceed in richness any Teas that has ever been sold in Erie, and at prices much less. In every case where they do not give satisfaction, the money will be paid back for them. These Teas are put up in pound, half and quarter pound packages, lined with tin foil, which keeps them from the air and *preserves their strength and flavor.*

J. H. BURTON & Co.,

Aug. 31. No. 5 Reed House.

FRESH FRUIT.—You can find at No 6, Poor People's Row. Oranges, Sultana Raisins, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Box Raisins, Currants and Citrons, cheap for cash by

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

CANDY AND RAISINS by the Box or pound for sale at No. 1, Perry Block.

July 24. T. W. MOORE.

ACCORDEONS, with the improved valves, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar strings, for sale by

G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

JUST received a the New Store several nice Cashmere Shawls, going at very low prices.

Oct. 16. ALLYN & COIT.

NOTICE.—The Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business will be carried on at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.

Erie, July 6, 1844. 7

L. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7t hand 8th streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass and Putty kept constantly on hand.

May 10, 1846. 51

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York, per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

Public Notice.

IS hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank to be called "THE FARMERS and MECHANICS' BANK," with a Capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars. Said bank to be located in Erie, county Erie, State of Pennsylvania.

Erie, July 17, 1847.

H. Cadwell, C. M. Tibbals,
J. H. Williams, Samuel Hays,
J. H. Fullerton, John C. Beebe,
Walter Chester, Thos W. Sterrett,
Smith Jackson, Carson Graham,
James C. Marshall, James Williams,
B. B. Vincent, Guy Loomis,
Wm. S. Lane, Alfred, King,
H. L. Brown, M. W. Caughey,
P. Arbuckle. James Hughes.

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Erie and vicinity, that he has opend a TAILORING SHOP on the south side of the Public Square, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, where he will be at all times ready and happy to wait upon those who may favor him with a call in his line of business. From long experience in some of the principal shops of London and other European cities, and by strict attention to all business which may now be entrusted to him, he confidently hopes that he shall be always deemed worthy to receive a share of public patronage. His work shall be executed in such a manner as to bear a close and impartial examination, and always in accordance with the prevailing fashions. JOHN GOLDEN.

Erie, Sept, 4, 1847.

N. B. Cutting done on the shortest notice.

CALL AND SEE.—Preparatory to making arrangement for going to New York for our Fall and Winter stock of Goods, we will sell all kinds of Spring and Summer Goods *at cost,* to make room for the new stock. Prove us.

Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, O. O. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay:

G. LOOMIS & Co.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

500 GAL. MOLASSES, just received and for sale cheap as the cheapest, one door north of the Big Window, by

June 16. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

CIGARS.—Puerto Principe, Trabuca, Spanish and all other kinds.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

PROVISIONS.—Flour, Pork, Hams, Shoulders, dried Apples, dried Peaches, Corn Meal Codfish, White Fish, Mackerel, Potatoes and everything in the Provision Line, constantly on hand and for sale by

June 26. W. F. RINDRENECHT.

MOLASSES at six per cent less than can be had at any other store in Erie, and of equal quality, now offered by

Aug. 27. BROWN & M'CARTER.

5000 BBLS. New Orleans, Loaf, Pulverized, Crushed and Muscovado Sugar, cheap for cash, one door north of the Big Window, by

June 12, 1847. 4 RINDERNECHT.

FOWLER'S WORK.

HE subscriber is the authorized Agent for the sale of FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGICAL WORKS, in Erie County. He will dispose of them at New York prices. He is also Agent for Combe's Prenological Journal. Call and examine these valuable publications at his Book Store, on State street, Erie, Pa.

Aug. 5 1847. O. D. SPAFFORD.

LOOKING Glasses and looking glass plate; A large assortment of the above articles for sale very low by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

GUNS.—Double Barrell, Single do. Fowling Pieces, Revolving six Shooters, with a general assortment of Gun fixings.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

July 17, 1847. 21

PITTSBURGH Rockingham Ware.—A beautiful article, and good assortment just received and for sale by

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

August 1, 1846. 11

WOOL! WOOL!!

MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER keep constantly on hand at the Erie Woollen Factory, Plain Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Tweds, of various colors and qualities which they exchange for wool on delivery, on customary and accommodating terms. They also pay cash for wool.

Erie Woollen Factory, June 16, 1847. 6

POPULAR GOODS

JUST RECEIVED THE MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES DRESS GOODS!

EVER offered in this city, comprising, in part—

150 pieces Cashmeres and Muslin de Lains, assorted colors,
75 do French, Scotch and German Ginghams,
30 do Alpaccas, of every description,
28 do California Plaids,
40 do. Dress Silks of the latest and most improved patterns,
20 do Swiss add Torleton Muslins,
20 do Lace and embroidered Swiss and Tarletons,
50 do Jaconet Cambrics and br'd Muslins,
50 do Silk Fringes, assorted colors,
45 do Wide Gimps and Gimp cords,
20 gross Dress Buttons, and cords and tassells,
200 pieces Silk Mull & French Imperial edgings,
150 shawls, of all styles, varying in price from 3s to $15,
200 pair ladies and gentlemen's French Kid Gloves, assorted colors,
200 do Ladies', gentlemen's and children's Cashmere, Worsted & Lisle thread Gloves,
100 do, black and white silk mitts.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloths of every shade and quality,
Cassimeres, do do
Vestings of all kinds, comprising Silk, Satin, Buff, Cashmere, Marseilles, etc. etc.

STAPLE GOODS.—A large stock of every description. In short, our stock for richness, cheapness and durability has never been equaled in this market.

CAPS.—200 Men an I Boy's caps of all kinds.

SHOES.—500 pairs ladies and childrens' Gaiters Slips and walking Shoes. 200 pairs gentlemen's, ladies and Misses' Rubber overshoes.

UMBRELLAS.—Six dozen Umbrellas for wet weather.

GROCERIES.—A general variety of every description.

SHELF HARDWARE.

Ten thousand dollars' stock, comprising every thing in the line—Joiners, House and Ship Carpenters, Coopers, Shoemakers, Cabinetmakers, Saddlers and Smiths' Tools, of every description.

Saddlery Hardware, a large assortment of all kinds. Carriage trimmings of all kinds.

Axle Arms, springs, anvils, vices, smiths' bellows, brass and procelain kettles, shovels, spades, crowbars, grd boxes, mill saw cut, circular and pit saws, and chain of all sizes.

GLASS WARE.—A complete assortment.

Customers will find our old store safely anchored at the old stand, in good ballast, with 100 tons well assorted IRON, steel and nails—the cheapest in the market.

P. S.—The question is often asked why goods cannot be sold as low as in Buffalo. We say they can. Our stock entire was bought of importing houses at the same time and same prices that some of the largest houses in Buffalo bought at, and we pledge our word that our goods shall be sold as low as at Buffalo or any place west of it *for cash.* HENRY CADWELL.

Erie, Sept 25, 1847. 19

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy

IS a safe, speedy and effectual cure for *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup* and *Whooping Cough.* This medicine has been used by hundreds of *people with unfailing success in curing the above* diseases, with all those painful and annoying pulmonary symptoms produced by cold. In Asthma and Bronchitas it has proven to be highly useful, and its timely use a certain remedy. In all affections of the throat and lungs it is an invaluable medicine. Many cases of obstinate coughs and hoarseness have been perfectly cured in 48 hours, and in several instances troublesome and dangerous coughs of from five to ten years standing have been completely cured in two weeks.—In Croup and Whooping Cough its use has been equally successful when used more freely. This Remedy is a certain preventive of *Consumption* and several others of the most fatal diseases in northern climates.

THIS MEDICINE CAN BE OBTAINED IN ERIE ONLY of P. HALL, *at his Drug Store No. 1, Hughes' Buildings, corner of State and Seventh Streets,* and his agents throughout the county, AGENTS—A. Reynolds, 155 Main st, Buffalo; Boyd, Vincent & Co., Waterford; John A. Tracy, 2d, Fairview; Jas. H. Campbell, Edinboro.

Price 37½ cents to $1 per Bottle.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and BASE IMITATIONS. Every bottle has the words "Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy" blown upon the glass, and his written signature on the wrapper and directions. None other are genuine.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have used Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy, and have found it in every instance an efficacious medicine, and truely worthy its recommendations.

John Galbraith, J. F. Tracy, Thomas Hughes,
John W. Hays, Wilson King, Th. Moorhead, jr
Jas. D. Dunlap, John Hughes, J. R. Cochran,
Thomas M'Kee, Otis Lapham, Charles Cole,
David Baldwin, M. Baldwin,
F. J. Owen, John M. Warren.

Oct. 9, 1847. 21

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tieman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by

CARTER & BROTHER.

July 17, 1847. 9

BROADCLOTHS and Cassimers of almost every color, stripe, quality and price, at No. 4 Cheapside, by

Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

SILVER WARE.—Silver table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, tongs, ladles forks, butter and fruit knives, constantly on hand and for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. C. & R. P. HULBERT

ARE now receiving a large and elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which have been selected with great care. It is their determination to merit the reputation of presenting to purchasers the richest, most desirable styles and cheapest Goods of any establishment in the place. They would respectfully invite the public to call and examine their stock; among which may be found, the most beauti